The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860. NUMBER 306.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Charles H. Ray, Alfred Cowles, Joseph Medill,

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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THE LAST OF DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday witnessed the expiring throes of the Democratic party in the United States. It had long been suffering from delerious tremors, and at last, emulating as illustrious example it "fell bleeding and burst asunder in the midst, and all its members gushed out."

After a scene of indescribable excitement, and after the New York delegation had voted to admit the bogus delegates from Louisiana and Alabama—a majority of the Baltimore Convention having voted for their admission and laid a motion to reconsider on the table—Mr. Russell of Virginia rose and said that his delegation could no longer retain their seats in that body. This movement, which carried out 24 of the 50 delegates from Virginia, was promptly followed by large secessions from North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, (19 out of 24 delegates retiring,) California, Oregon, Delaware, and Massachusetts. The only Southern State which remains in the Convention is Missouri. A motion for adjournment was made and carried before the break had proceeded any further. A dispatch received at 2 o'clock this morning says that Mr. Bogus has telegraphed suggesting a concession to the South in the platform, and authorizing the withdrawal of his name.

MR. THOMASSON'S SPEECH.

Let us call attention to Mr. Thomasson's speech, printed on another page of this paper. It is calm and moderate in its tone, convincing in its statement of fact, and fair and conservative in its conclusions. Mr. Thomasson, now a lawyer in this city, was formerly a Whig member of Congress from the Louisville (Ky.) District—the intimate personal and political friend of Henry Clay. His example, in this crisis, in speaking out for the success of Republican and Republican doctrine ought to and we doubt will have great weight with old Whigs who make Mr. Clay their model in political life.

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

The duty of all men who love their country, desire the perpetuation of the American Union and the conservation of the principles of free government as the basis of our political institutions is plain. The Democratic party has broken into two by the weight of its frauds and iniquities. It has ceased to be a power in the land. The two fragments are hotile and embittered. Each will bring a candidate into the field, to the end that the contest now with the people may be transferred to the House. In the present state of the popular mind our institutions cannot bear the strain which a struggle in that form would bring on. No such opportunity, constituted as the House is, must be given to those who plot treason and disunion. There is but one way under the sun by which it can be avoided. There is but one leader now to whom all men can turn for hope, and that man is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In his election the party of treason would be rebuked. In his consecration the country would be reassured of a strict and impartial observance of the Constitution and laws.

Let us all can rejoice. He is the only candidate who is able to command a majority of the electoral votes of the North and West, and to ward off that blow in the House which the disunionists west the chance to strike. Douglas' most sanguine friends will not make a show of fight in more than six of the Northern States, and they have not the ghost of a chance of carrying a State in the South. The candidate of the South will not have an electoral ticket in half of the States of the North. The Bell movement is an empty sound; men are not in the humor to play politics now; they are in earnest. We must then come back to LINCOLN, and give him an overwhelming victory in all the free States and carry for him Missouri, Delaware and possibly Maryland. If in every patriot's duty to aid in the good work. We know that the unaided strength of the Republicans is sufficient to make him President. But the moral force of his Administration would be greatly weakened if he should be forced into it by a contest in the House.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

New and second hand Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Pianos, &c. at 10 o'clock at the Exchange, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.

The Berean Baptist Church has lately paid off an indebtedness of $1,181. Well done.

Capt. Jno. Solar Fernsham [illegible] of this city, has removed to St. Louis, Mo.

All complaints against nuisances should be made at the City Marshal's Office. When thus properly made they will be promptly attended to.

The excursion train for Geneva will leave the Wells street depot this morning at half past eight, connecting with an excursion train from Aurora, at the Junction.

John Schmidt, on trial before the Superior Court, on account charge of larceny was on Thursday found guilty and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

A STARTLE APPAIR. The attention of the Circuit Court was occupied all day yesterday in the trial of a case, "James D. Beckett versus Wm. H. Kennicott and others," to recover damages for the loss of a horse, the grounds being a excursion to Blue Island to day. Cars start from the Rock Island depot at 9 A. M. Tickets twenty five cents.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, of Hope Nurseries, West Side, will accept our thanks for a beautiful lot of geraniums, fuchsias, etc. If Mr. Williams sells as good an article as he gives away his must be a nice place to spend money.

Hay making was going on in the Court House square yesterday. The grass had been cut several days, and had, by its perfume, reminded every passer by, who had ever been in hay in the 4, of the days of his childhood.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady have three piano forte arrangements of the serenade *Come Z' Gentil*, from "Don Pasquale," sung by Brignoli at his recent concerts in this city. One of these arrangements is by Thalberg, another by Wallace, the third by Gottschalk.

The picnic excursion of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Third Presbyterian Church to Lake Forest, starts this morning at nine o'clock from the old depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. All who intend going should be on hand early.

A BUFFALO EDITOR.—Anson G. Chester was in the city yesterday. He was on his return from Jacksonville, where he had been to drive out the usual press at the Commencement of the Illinois College, which took place on Wednesday.

SERENADE.—The members of Light Guard Band, ever on the alert for doing some pleasant act, had the kindness to pause in front of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE establishment last night, at eleven o'clock, and treated us to a delightful serenade. On the part of editors, publishers, reporters, printers—and the devil, also—we return grateful thanks to the leaders and members of this crack musical corps.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—"The Republican Campaign Songster," edited by W. H. Burleigh, Esq., "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by D. W. Bartlett of the *Independent*," "Life and Position of the Lives of Lincoln and Hamlin, &c., &c. All the above are furnished in quantities to suit the trade, on the most reasonable terms, by McNally & Co., 51 Dearborn street.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The next meeting of the National Medical Convention will be held, on the anniversary in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 1st Tuesday in June, 1861. The attendance was more present at the meeting spoken of and nearly every State in the Union was represented.

MAN BITTEN BY A DOG.—A gentleman, while riding out yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Lake View House, took occasion to enter a farm for the purpose of stealing gooseberries fruit, when he was attacked, unawares, by a large dog, and bitten painfully—but we trust not so seriously as to deprive of recovery—about the legs. He will probably ascertain the next time whether the dog is or is not the property of farmers on others' property.

RUNAWAY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, a horse, attached to a buggy, and belonging to Mr. Valle, becoming frightened, started at a fearful rate from the corner of Madison street up State. Arriving at Court Place, he undertook to go in—all right for the horse, but awful hard for the buggy, which suffered somewhat by coming in collision with a corner post, smashing dasher, springs, and top, and making a pretty general wreck of the whole affair. Post wasn't hurt.

INFECTION DISSOLVED.—Judge Manierre has dissolved the injunction issued against the Board of Health, in the case of Dr. Rauch, which we noticed at length a few days since. The Board of Health, in the exercise of its discretion, ordered the removal of a certain nuisance, which was complained of by Dr. Rauch, as injurious to his health

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The duty of all men who love their country, desire the perpetuation of the American Union and the conservation of the principles of free government on the basis of our political institutions is plain. The Democratic party has broken into two by the weight of its fraudulent iniquities. It has ceased to be a power in the land. Its two fragments are feeble and embittered. Each will bring a candidate into the field, to the end that the contest now with the people may be transferred to the House. In the present state of the popular mind, our institutions cannot bear the strain which a struggle in that place would bring on. No such opportunity, constituted as the Union is, must be given to those who plot treason and disunion. There is but one way under the sun by which it can be avoided. There is but one leader now to whom all men can look for hope and that man is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In his election the angry elements would be stilled. In his conservatism the country would be reassured and impartial justice would be done to all our people. He is the only candidate who is able to command a majority of the electoral votes of the States, and to ward off that blow in the House which the disunionists want the chance to strike. Douglas' most sanguine friends will not make a show of fight in more than six of the Northern States, and they have not the ghost of a chance of carrying a vote in the South. The South outside of the South will not have an electoral ticket in half of the States of the North. The Bell movement is an empty sound; men are not in the humor to play politics now; they are in earnest. We must then come back to LINCOLN, and give him an overwhelming victory in all the free States and carry for him Missouri, Delaware and possibly Maryland. This seems to be the course of duty to all in the grand work of saving our country.

Rev. Paul Andersen.

Our religious readers will regret to learn that Rev. Paul Andersen, for the last twelve years Pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, preached his farewell sermon on Wednesday, and left for Europe on Thursday morning. He expects to spend the evening of his days in his native Norway. We detract nothing from the merits of our other clergymen when we say that Mr. Andersen has been one of the most laborious, devoted and useful ministers among us, and our Christian public will be sorry to part with one who has so long been ready to do his part, and more than his part, in every good word and work. We have known him long and well, and never have we been acquainted with a man, who better fulfilled all the duties of his sacred office, or who more nearly obeyed the injunction of the apostle to "Follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness."

The results of his labors, are the best testimony to his faithfulness as a pastor. He and the efficient men who have ever "stayed up his hands," in his efforts to do good, have under the blessing of Providence, literally built up the church of which he was pastor. It was organized in 1848, with 30 members. It now numbers more than about 500 have joined the church. He leaves it with a membership of 350, and a large congregation, mostly of his own country men. During his ministry here he has baptized some 350 couples, attended 1,000 funerals, and preached more than 2,000 sermons. In all the early years of his labors, when his congregation was scattered over twenty thousand, he was literally again for all of them, and director to their new homes. During our cholera visitations, no man did more as a minister to the wants of the distressed, and to point the sorrowing ones to that home where sadness and parting are no more.

On Tuesday evening a pleasant re-union of pastor and people took place at the house of Chly Marshal, 194 Lake street, when appropriate and appropriate testimonials were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Andersen. On Wednesday the latter had presented the pulpit and alter with choice flowers, and a large crowd assembled to hear the parting words of wisdom from their beloved pastor, and to bid him a final farewell. That parting we shall not attempt to describe. Everybody in Chicago knows, or should know, that the Norwegians are among our most industrious, honest and thriving citizens. When Mr. Andersen commenced his labors among them, it is not to their discredit to say that they were poor; he leaves them nobly independent, and many of them in really affluent circumstances. By his unwearied efforts for their moral and religious welfare, he has contributed largely and directly to that prosperity which as a people they now enjoy. Long may the blessings of the poor "follow him," and wherever his labors among his native hills are ended may he receive the highest reward of a "good and faithful servant" of his Divine master.

A New Department by the Poor of Chicago.

The following is from the pen of M. L. Booth, author of the "Illustrated History of the Poor City," translator of some of Victor Cousin's works, &c. After speaking of the Displeasure of women and children at No. 175 West Madison street, she says:

The titness of women for the study of medicine and surgery, unanimously, the objective necessity, of their undertaking the treatment of their own sex, is now so generally acknowledged to be a matter of doubt. To the intelligent reader it seems ridiculous, to be so insist that they shall be thoroughly educated in the profession. We are glad to find that, in this respect, Drs. Bucklet and Jones, of Boston, Mass., and Amherst, Mass., respectable medical positions, have enjoyed unusual advantages in New Haven, Conn., at the medical school of medicine, and are thus recognized by the medical profession. Some graduates of the Pennsylvania Medical College, and other medical institutions, have years ago, in New York city, by Drs. Hawkesbeth and Emily Blackwell, and Dr. Ackerman, in Boston, have set up affording to the graduates of female medical colleges an opportunity to study medical practice at the bedside of a patient under the eye of an experienced practitioner, before entrusting themselves in the practice of their profession. This institute, which was established on the European plan under the personal supervision of Dr. Dakenschn, formerly assistant physician to the Royal Hospital Charite of Berlin, Prussia, has been in the front rank of the medical profession, and has enjoyed unusual advantages in New York, which is the metropolis

with the people may be transferred to the House. In the present state of the popular mind, our institutions cannot bear the strain which a struggle in that body would begin; on. No such opportunity, constituted as the House is, must be given to those who plot treason and disunion. There is but one way under the sun by which this could be met. There is but one leader can to whom all men can turn for hope, and that man is Abraham Lincoln. In his election the angry elements would be allayed. In his concentration the country would be reassured of a strict and impartial observance of the laws and compacts.

Man enough. He is the only candidate who is able to command a majority of the electoral votes of the States, and to ward off that blow in the House which the disunionists want the chance to strike. Douglas' most sanguine friends will not make a show of him in more than six of the Northern States, and they have not the ghost of a chance of carrying a State in the South. The candidate of the South will not have an electoral vote in half of the States of the North. The Bell party most is an empty sound; men are not in the humor to play politics now; they are in earnest. We must then come back to LINCOLN, and give him an overwhelming majority in the free States and carry for him Maryland, Delaware and possibly Maryland. If is every patriot's duty to aid in the good work. We know that the unadmitted secession of Republicans is sufficient to make him President. But the moral force of his Administration will be increased, and his enemies' power for mischief weakened, by numbers. We want an almost unanimous vote, that this embittered and dangerous section of the sections may be and that the Union, with its countless blessings, may be preserved. Regardless, then, of all old ties of party, all old prejudices growing out of personal ties, patriotic men will lose no time in adding their votes to the loud acclaim which is to call him to the management of our national affairs. Let us go back to the principles of policy of the Fathers. "The Union and LINCOLN," are the watchwords!

Later from California.

The following is the substance of the news received by the Overland Express from California, which reached Springfield (Mo.) on the 21st:

SAN FRANCISCO, (Mo) June 21.—The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates, arrived this evening, and brings the following important news from the Pacific coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The mail departing to day leaves California in the midst of great excitement, occasioned by Indian hostilities in Western Utah. The war thus so hideously opens. Within the month just closed, Indians have made attacks on different parties of white men in that region, and have killed and robbed as far as Honey Lake. The station on the Pony Express and Salt Lake Mail route, which was to have been destroyed, and the stock driven off over a distance of more than 200 miles northward from Carson Valley. Parties of Indians constantly appear in route and recent it impossible to repair stations, unless United States troops are provided to protect them, and that has not been done, and will not be, from the necessary more from other duties. Under these circumstances the Pony Express has been discontinued, which will time as its trips can be resumed without jeopardizing the lives of its patrons. The main body of Indians are concentrated at Pyramid Lake, where Col. Crosby's party was recently defeated, and over 70 of them killed, as not ascertained. The Indians, doubtful, well armed and number, according to information obtained from Col. Crosby, from 1500 to 3000 warriors. On the 29th Col. Mayo' party of one company of U. S. Dragoons. The Sioux troops, started from Carson Valley for the Indian headquarters at Pyramid Lake, from Carson River, where the first Indian murders occurred.

Col. Mayo' party came upon a party of 200 Indians, attacked and defeated them, killing seven Indians—among them, a principal chief. Two of the whites were killed, and one wounded.

On the 31st the troopers and volunteers marched for Pyramid Lake, and by the 2d inst. they confidently expect to bring on a general battle with the main body of savages.

The effect of the Indian hostilities has been to concentrate all the mining population of the Western Slope, numbering 7,000 or 8,000 men within a very small space in the vicinity of settlements.

The mining accounts all point to the immense richness and extent of the mineral region.

The pony express with St. Louis dates of the 25th May, now ten days over due, has not arrived and probably has been cut off by Indians. The express express of the 15th and 25th May, passed through Carson Valley on the journey Eastward, and is hoped that safety over the Indian infested portion of the route. Much apprehension is felt for their safety. They each have about 150 letters.

The Iowa Hill stage was robbed of $2,000 in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co., on the 26th, by six Bigfoots. The money has not been recovered, but was promptly paid to the Express Company.

Fire at Pekin, Ill.

PEKIN, June 22.—This morning at about two o'clock a fire was discovered issuing from the back window of the upper story of the two-story brick building on Court street. The building, with a portion of its contents, was destroyed. The first floor was occupied by Wagenseller & Co., drugists, and the second floor by Dr. Dennis, dentist, and Jas. Wilson, artist. The building was owned by Haines & Moses. Loss not known. Drug store partially insured.

Attempted Murder.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Mrs Gaw was near murdered by her husband this morning. He threw vitrol in her face, from jealousy. Both were actors.

Dunspugh Sangster," edited by W. H. Burleigh, Esq.; "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by D. W. Bartlett of the *Independent*; "Wigwam" edition of the lives of Lincoln and Hamlin, &c. All the above furnished in quantities to suit the trade, on the most favorable terms, by McNally & Co., 51 Dearborn street.

NAVY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The next annual meeting of the National Medical Convention will be held, at the thirteenth anniversary in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 5th inst., to take place in Chicago on the first Tuesday in June, 1861. Six hundred delegates were present at the meeting spoken of, and nearly every State in Union was elected President 1860, 1861 for the ensuing year.

MAN FITTER AT A DOG.—A gentleman, while riding out yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Lake View House, took occasion to entice a farm for the purpose of feeding chickens fruit, when he was attacked, unawares, by a large dog, and bitten painfully—but we trust not seriously, as to despair of recovery—about the legs. He will probably ascertain the next time whether the dog is muzzled before he ventures on chicken stealing.

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INJECTION DISSOLVED.—Judge Manierre has dissolved the injunction obtained by J. H. McVicker restraining the publication of his proceeding with measures for the collection of the $500 license levied upon his theatrical establishment. The Judge's reasons for so doing in this manner were given at length to the Court on Wednesday. It now remains to be seen whether the Judge is correct, as we are assured that Manager McVicker will not contribute to the $500 license, and his backers propose taking the case to the Supreme Court.

FOREIGNERS.—Several gentlemen who were taking their dinners at an eating house contiguous to the dismantled Revere Hotel were yesterday nearly frightened out of their appetites by the falling of a large portion of the northern wall of that building, upon which the masons had been at work and at last dislodged. They were only reassured by assurance, that it was the roof of the restaurant was still whole.

But, seriously, is the present condition of the Revere hotel walls safe? Are our processes having been nearly all taken out—exactly safe?

MEDICINAL WINE.—Mr. I. E. Madge, of Hillsboro, Illinois, has half a dozen kinds of Rhubarb Wine, of his own manufacture, which has in a slight degree the peculiar medicinal properties of the Rhubarb, without its bad, in its nauseous taste. We should not choose Rhubarb Wine as a steady tipple, nor as a substitute for Port or Madeira, but that which Mr. Madge has placed at our disposal has a pleasant aromatic flavor, superior to a majority of the compounds known as wine in the market, and we have no doubt it would "make drunk comfortable" as quickly and quite as safely as they. Of the medicinal effects we know nothing to say.

FAST RIDES.—Some persons or persons unknown, not having the funds to pay for traveling for the same, took a hack belonging to Messrs. Jones & Powell, on Thursday afternoon, and went in for a fast ride, which was free enough. The horses returned to the stable of their owners in the twelve hours, and left the hack, which, as there was for it, at the back—and they like the Hibernian's dog, which, to save expense he had fastened to the bumper of the rear passenger car, "ate the passenger train—" the worse for wear" they had sustained. The hack was finally found, a perfect wreck.

PIRATICAL.—The readers of the PRESS and Tribune have seen accounts for piratical sports, can now enjoy themselves to their heart's content, by taking a trip to Cotterhout, on the Calumet, fifteen miles from this city. One of our citizens spent the day there yesterday, and returned last evening, bringing nineteen trophies of his skill, one pike, which, a noble picker, weighing six and a half pounds, was lately forwarded to our sanctum. This is only a sample of what can also have done in the same way. By taking the Calumet Cars, you are within a real cure to Calumet Station, you are within a good charter to all the pike fishing.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held June 14, 1860, the following persons were elected as Directors for the ensuing year (being the same as the Board of last year, except Mr. Kidder, elected in place of Mr. J. B. Burch, Esq., who, having some time previously tendered his resignation, peremptorily declined a re-election), to wit: John Van Nostrick, Salario, Ill.; Chauncy S. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; John M. Forbes, John W. Brooks, Samuel R. Spinney, Robert S. Watson, William Brown and Henry P. Kidder, Boston, Mass.; and Edward L. Baker, New Bedford, Mass.

Attempted Murder.

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Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.

This Water is guaranteed entirely free, and the demand for it increased every year. The water is selected by the trade, and is pronounced by all who use it to be the most powerful and pleasant Acid Spring now in use. The demand for it is so great that it is now bottled for sale in Chicago, and is pronounced by the Medical Faculty to be in all respects equal to the celebrated Saratoga Water, and far superior to any other Acid Water. It is delicious to beverage, and is a most valuable remedy for many diseases, which ordinary mineral waters fail to relieve. Its curative properties are unsurpassed by any Water in the market, and, as a general tonic, it is the most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Gravel, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, and for Fever and Ague, it is unsurpassed by any Water in the market. Its effects are permanent, and it is not a cathartic, but a tonic, and will not, like other Mineral Waters, cause a relaxed condition of the bowels, but will cure it. It is a most valuable remedy for Gravel, Stone, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa

Press & Tribune.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

THE GREAT QUARREL.

As much as we may deprecate the threats and violence of the Secesders and their friends at Baltimore, there is not a doubt that they represent all the principle and all the logic in the Democratic Convention; and when principle, logic and pledges are violated by the Seceders, there will be few to complain of the South because her delegates display their indignation in a way more forcible than polite—more emphatic than genteel. Look at it! Both wings of the pro Slavery party admit (1.) That Slaves under the Constitution are property; (2.) That, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, they may be taken to the Territories, wherever they cannot be legally expelled by Congress or the Territorial Legislature; and, (3.) that each faction agreed to abide the decision of the Court whenever it should be made. This being the case, the Southern men demand that their property shall be protected in the Territories, like all other property, if necessary, by a law of Congress. To this the Douglas men, admitting the premises, dissent and say that the right of the South in this common domain is a barren right, which, in operation, of Which they must be content; that though the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, neglect to legislate or impriently legislate of the Southern men, may kill the guaranteed property in that instrument, and expose property to hazards which would be intolerable, and so practically create the necessity "governing it to a place of safety." Other words, they maintain that a Territorial Legislature can, if it pleases, exclude slaves, which Congress cannot do—that which *Congress cannot do, the Constitution says shall be held to be slaves*. That a Territorial Legislature may

slavery is an indifferent thing, having no relation either to civilization or the ten commandments. The Republican party hold that slavery, as an existing institution, an accomplished fact, established by local law and interwoven with the framework of societies wholly distinct from ours and quite beyond our reach, is a thing vastly different from slavery on the march to virgin soil. The Republican party hold so, and for the same reasons, that it is vastly different from slavery in hulks wafting westward from Africa to America. Separated from their surroundings, the trio are perhaps as much alike as an equal number of peas. They all depend on the ancient law of tyranny, law to which we have subscribed. As to the remaining twins, we are not only authorized to fix a limit to their hideous growth, but we are especially commanded to act in that behalf by the example of legislation extending from the year 1787 to 1854.

Herein lies the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties of the North. The one looks upon slavery as intrinsically wrong; the other regards it either as positively right and just, or as a thing totally indifferent, concerning which a state of moral and religious apathy is exactly the fitting condition for man's mind. The one says that in so far as we can arrest the evil and withstand its growth consistently with our obligations to the contract we have entered into, it is imperative that we should do so; the other says that inasmuch as it is not an evil, let it grow, let it expand, give it elbow room—who cares? The one says, that the laws prohibiting its introduction from Dahomey and those forbidding its extension into the Territories of the United States having been enacted at the same time and in the same spirit, it was clearly the understanding of the fathers that slavery was a plague whose spread should be sedulously guarded against in all directions; the other says, that the founders of the government having been in error as to their estimate of the moral *status* of slavery, it devolves upon their posterity to keep hands off, in all respects whatsoever.

The Northern Democracy have not yet followed their logic to its unavoidable conclusion, as regards the African Slave Trade, but we submit from this reasoning whether they are not committed to the re-opening of the traffic. If slavery is a good thing or an indifferent thing, which may be voted up or voted down with equal propriety, where is the argument for limiting its source of supply? Why not treat both ends alike? If it be a proper thing to send into Kansas "if the people want it," why is it not as well to get it from Congo as from Missouri, if the people like the Congo article better? Will some squatter sovereign tell us?

THE COMING CROP--BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Our information gathered from all sources and what observation we have been able to make, lead to the conclusion that the prospects … the Northwest were never better. The breadth sown is larger than ever before, and with favorable weather for a few weeks more, the harvest will be secured, and our garners will be full. Kansas and Northwestern Missouri were an exception, but it is believed the late rains have brought forward the crops in that section, and will make them largely exceed the fears entertained by the people a few weeks since. It is too soon to form any judgement in relation to the corn crop; but thus far it looks well, and it will doubtless largely augment the general abundance. It is of course possible that something may yet blast the cheering prospects before us; but it will be time enough to mourn over calamities when they are actually upon us.

With a prospect of a good crop, comes that of increasing business. Railways must bring the produce to market, and in return the farmers will purchase more goods, and travel also will largely increase. Hence goods and manufactured articles from the most insignificant article of luxury and necessity to the ponderous steam engine will be in better demand. Everything gives promise of returning prosperity. Should the condition of the European market require large drafts upon our staple products, a single year will suffice to make an immense difference in the financial condition of our people. In any event, however, the large resources which the coming crop bids fair to yield, will, if properly applied, go very far towards wiping out old obligations, and providing means for further progress.

But it may not be out of place to inculcate, perhaps for the hundredth time since the fall of '57, lessons of economy, and to urge our people to liquidate all old debts before entering upon new purchases, however tempting may be chances of profit. Let our farmers keep down personal and family expenses to the old landmarks of strict necessity till store bills and mortgages are all paid. Let our

delegated to visit the French Protestants and the Catholics also at Kankakee, for the purpose of inquiring into their condition. If there is such suffering there as to create the necessity for contributions to the amount of $1,000 a week, it is time that the people of Chicago were bestirring themselves for its relief. If, as we suppose, charity has already put them beyond the fear of want, it is but proper for the good name of Illinois that Detroit should be informed of the facts.

Kendall County.

The Republicans of Kendall County held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at Yorkville a few days ago, by which resolutions … interest to the occasion by their stirring campaign songs.

WHITE WIVES AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Chatfield (Minn.) *Democrat* says that two white women are living at the Agencies, near that place, with Indian husbands. One of them, Mrs. Renville, came from Illinois about eighteen months ago, and, after a vigorous courtship, won the consent of her duskey mate, and married him that she might elevate the race. She is now teaching the Indian girls to bake and sew, and do household labor generally, and her husband is said to be quite proud of her. The other, Mrs. Oberday, became enamored of one of the braves at Washington, where he had gone with others of his tribe to complete a treaty, and she followed him to his home on the prairie.

DAVID T. LINEGAR.—This gentleman, by common consent of the delegates attending the Republican State Convention from the different counties in the IXth (Egyptian) Congressional District, was designated as the man to run against John A. Logan ("D. W.") for Congress at the coming election. We see by the papers in the District that Mr. Linegar has commenced his labors, and intends pursuing them with vigor until the day of election. "D. W." will find it no child's play to grapple with his opponent. The canvass promises to be interesting. Mr. Linegar may not hope to carry the District, but he will make serious inroads upon the hitherto large Democratic preponderancy.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR—SEVEN MEN DROWNED.—By the arrival of the North Star at Detroit, on Thursday, we have news from Lake Superior to Monday last. On Sunday last, a number of miners, most of whom were intoxicated, undertook to cross Portage Lake from Hancock to Houghton, and when about half way across the boat swamped and seven of the men drowned. The names of the persons are unknown. There were also four fights, and two men shot on the same day, making altogether an interesting Sunday's work.

WHEAT CROP IN BUREAU COUNTY.—A close estimate makes the amount of wheat sown during the past season in Bureau county to cover 16,740 acres. Allowing twenty bushels to the acre as the product, and the yield at the coming harvest will be 334 800 bushels—worth, at 75 cents per bushel, $251,200. The Bureau county *Republican* thinks the crop will not average fifteen bushels to the acre, which would reduce the aggregate to 251,100 bushels, worth $188,325.

HORRID DEATH.—A young man named John Marble, was killed on Thursday of last week, near West Point, on the Illinois river. He was engaged in fixing a band on a shaft in a saw mill, when his clothes caught on a saft, and he was whirled around it, until his body was literally crushed to a jelly.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Wapello (Iowa) *Republican* says three slight shocks of an earthquake were felt in that town on the 7th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. It was distinctly felt in different parts of the town, and was severe enough to rattle windows, and set clock bells ringing.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.—Cyrus P. Leland, formerly Cashier and General Ticket Agent of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at Milwaukee, has been appointed General Accountant of the Michigan Southern Railroad at the office in Toledo.

ROLLING MILL AT PEORIA.—J. M. Crawford & Co., of Peoria, propose to build a rolling mill in that city worth $75,000, if the citizens will subscribe $25,000 of the amount. The *Transcript* strongly urges upon the people of Peoria a ready compliance with these terms.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PRISON.—A convict in the Michigan State prison, at Jackson, was killed the 13th by a band which was attached to a circular saw striking him in the head. His name was Sylvanus Bristol.

CURIOUS CAUSE OF INSANITY.—Mr. Wintermute, a daguerrean artist in Adams, Mich., has been rendered insane by inhaling sulphuric ether, which he has used in his business in considerable quantities.

THE SOUTH EXPECT "OLD ABE" TO BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—A private letter from a young gentleman residing in the Greenville district, South Carolina says:

"In regard to the Chicago nomination, the majority of the people here considered it the strongest ticket that could have been brought forward; and many of them expect to see "Old Abe" the occupant of the White House. In addition to this, some of them say they prefer him to Douglas by all odds.

"There is a pretty strong party of the regular fire-eaters here, who go in for disunion strong, but I do not think they have a majority in the district, although they can make the most noise."

…fully wreathed with roses, bearing the inscription, "DOUGLAS HEADQUARTERS." As the spectator glances below the banner, he observes the sign of a grog-shop. This circumstance is the subject of much comment on the part of the passers-by, the appropriateness of the inscription striking every one at once. I suppose there were never before gathered together in America so many drunken men, all imbued with one purpose. Whenever a knot is collected, in the hotels or on the street, and loud talking is heard, it is set down as a drunken trumpeter of Douglas. These are not generally disputes, but rather exhortations to the multitude—a sort of street preaching. Inspired with liquor, and with Douglas as a text, they launch forth into … people," proclaimed here by their representatives. We outsiders look for fun to morrow.

WALDO.

Recognition of a Church.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BATAVIA, Ill., June 22, 1860.

A Baptist Ecclesiastical Council was convened at Batavia, Ill., June 19th inst., from Churches in the surrounding towns. Rev. B. Ashley of Downer's Grove was appointed moderator, and Rev. S. A. Estee of Aurora, Clerk.

After a careful investigation into the circumstances of the formation of "the Union Baptist Church" in said town, the Council proceeded publicly to recognize the same. The recognition sermon was delivered by Rev. J. Woodward of Saneville. Right Hand of Fellowship was given to the Church by Rev. R. B. Ashley; charge to the Church by Rev. I. N. Kinnie of Plano; usual address to the Congregation by Rev. S. A. Estee of Aurora.

The Church was formed Oct. 30th, 1859. Rev. E. R. Warren of Chicago was elected Pastor, J. S. Canfield, Deacon, C. C. Bicknel, Clerk, and David Root, Treasurer. A very interesting Sabbath School has been gathered, and a very respectable Congregation. The Hubbard Hall has been generously fitted up for the public meetings of the Church, and now by the doings of this Ecclesiastical Council, the little organization, takes its place among the sisterhood of churches in the State. We noticed the singing by the choir, under the lead of Mr. Isham, was of a high order, and received the applause of the entire audience.

The commencement of this church has been under very great trials, but the Saviour's smiles have rested upon the enterprise; and now the hearts of the brethren and sisters are encouraged; and they enter upon their great work with new energy and pleasure. May "the little one become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation."

OLIO.

The Campaign in Michigan.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WEST MANCHESTER, Mich., June 20, 1860.

Never before was a nomination received by the people with such satisfaction. No man, not even a Democrat, can say ought against "Old Abe." He is a man of the people. His fitness, honesty and integrity are never questioned by our opponents, and they all unite in saying that he will be *hard to beat*. When the news of his selection at Chicago was received here the Democrats were just about the wrathiest set of fellows you can imagine. The fact is, if the little Squatter Sovereign is not put up at Baltimore it will hardly be worth while for them to run a ticket in this State.

One thing we are satisfied of in regard to Mr. Lincoln. He is not committed to cliques, and will make no promises until after election.—Our State Convention put up "Our Blair," (Austin Blair) of Jackson, for Governor, and James Birney for Lieutenant Governor. This, like our National ticket, gives great satisfaction to the masses. Mr. Blair is the most popular man in the State and his nomination will add several thousand to our majority next November. The battle here is as yet all on one side—the Democrats having made no State or National nominations—and we feel as if we were fighting against nothing. Rousing ratification meetings will be held as soon as the other party make their selection. With such men as Lincoln and Hamlin, and Blair and Birney on the State and National tickets, we cannot fail to carry the State by 30,000 majority in round numbers. Hurrah for "Honest Old Abe."

Yours, CYRUS T. STEVENS.

IN WISCONSIN.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BELOIT, Wis., June 18th, 1860.

The ball rolls rapidly on. In our quiet, orthodox city, where people rarely get jogged out of "the even tenor of their way" by ephemeral causes, we are getting up quite a campaign enthusiasm. The Wide Awake Clubs are getting so numerous and popular that "the boys" have concluded that they could not afford to be negligent, and accordingly organized last week. They appeared for the first time on Saturday night in torchlight procession numbering sixty strong. They have adopted the uniform of the Chicago Wide Awakes, which is very neat. The Democrats could not fail to compliment them on their appearance; and when told that there was only about one-third of the Club out in procession, they began to look blue about the mouth, as a man does just before he gets a chill.

Democrats look a little *scary* about this time, alternating between hope and fear,—hoping for a god send from Baltimore, but almost despairing of getting it. Yours, INDEX.

Delaware Coming.

The "People's party" was organized in Delaware at the same time and on the same basis as the People's party in Pennsylvania, and in the campaign of 1858 polled 7450 votes, being but but 416 less than a majority. All its presses are now for Lincoln, and of its State Central Committee seven of the nine members are avowed Lincoln men. The other two being for Bell, have requested to be excused on the ground that a majority of the party is for Lincoln, but their request was not granted, it being thought the people's party should act together harmoniously, no matter how the members might go on the Presidential question, providing they opposed the Democracy. On this ground they agreed to serve, and thus the whole opposition in Delaware is united. A State convention is to be held July 14th to nominate a candidate for Congress.

…*mater virum*, the nursery of genius, the abode of hospitality, the land of chivalry, the rolls of immortality, one crowded with the names of her sons, who have illustrated her virtues, and won the applause of the world.' *It is to the illustrative virtues of that roll of immortal sons who won the applause of the world*, that the Republicans this day pay homage. For among the chief of those virtues, and for which the world has given the loudest *applause* was their solemn condemnation of negro slavery. They had experienced and well understood its bearings, and without exception worthy of notice, they seem to have appreciated the real breathing sentiments of the English poet who wrote,

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt,
Still slavery, still thou art a bitter draught,
And though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee
Thou art no less bitter on that account.

But it is not to be denied that a change has taken place in the minds of many of our good … A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. He says: "There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the *irrepressible conflict* of which we hear so much. Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it right. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis that can and will defy all assaults from without."

These are strange and startling doctrines to emanate from an American statesman, in the last half of the nineteenth century, when all the world besides—even European despotisms—are clearing their skirts of slavery, serfdom, and all other vestiges of feudal barbarism. Their utterance in the days of Washington and Jefferson would have consigned their author to political and social oblivion. And now, without questioning Mr. S.'s sincerity, the inquirer after truth might have preferred that he had assigned the reason for this great change without permitting it to rest upon round assertion only, and it is believed that whoever undertakes that task will find that the love of ease, the desire for show, the greed of gain, and lust for power, have been the great levers in effecting the change in public opinion. It may not be uninteresting to take a short review of the origin and progress of this change. The death of President Harrison had placed Mr. Tyler in the Presidential chair. He failed to comply with the wishes of his friends, and was on that account thought to have lost his popularity. He had abandoned the Whigs, who had elected him Vice President, and affiliated with the Democrats, and anxiously sought a nomination for the next Presidential term. At this juncture the annexation of Texas came upon the tapis. No thing was thought of at the time by its movers but a *grand coup d'etat*—to make Mr. Tyler's administration popular, and thereby secure his nomination. Texas was annexed, a number of free State Democrats voting for it, whilst Southern Whigs (slave owners) voted against it. The argument of the Democrats was that it would extend the area of freedom, and when reminded that it would also extend the area of negro slavery, "*It is Democratic*," they replied, and so they ended the matter.

Mr. Tyler had appointed Mr. Calhoun Secretary of State, and to him was ascribed the credit of originating the various plans of annexation suggested at the time. The joint resolutions annexing Texas not only made her a slave State, but provided that in due time four more slave States might be formed out of her territory. Thus was a magnificent empire in territory added to the United States. And from that period may be dated the efforts on the part of the friends of negro slavery to control the destinies of this nation. Mr. Calhoun was the prime mover; he was an astute politician; the aggrandizement of the South was the concentrated effort of his political life. He was a rigid moralist, a strict observer of all requirements of his position, whether public or private, a professed follower of Him who was *meek* and *lowly*. These qualities, with his long experience and superior intelligence, gave him great influence over his friends. The bold manner in which President Johnson threatened to execute the *Force* bill had posted him in one favorite Southern measure (nullification) notwithstanding which he forced Mr. Clay to a compromise of his American system; and now, having Texas annexed, he set about remodelling public sentiment concerning negro slavery, with the view to the ascendancy of the South in the Government. His opinion of the Democratic party may be understood from his expression that "*it was held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.*" A knowledge of the party, however, induced him to attach himself to it, as more likely to follow his fortunes than a party governed by other principles. Then we began to hear of slavery as a patriarchal and divine institution, that it was the normal condition of the negro; and as if to make sure, some asserted that slavery was the normal condition of man generally, and freedom the exception.

Mr. Calhoun having carefully considered the matter in a political point of view, determined on non-intervention—"*masterly inactivity*"—that Congress should have nothing to do with slavery in the Territories *pro* or *con*, and that consequently it was a question to be settled by the judiciary whenever it should present itself. Surely the Republicans should feel grateful to Him "who makes the wrath of man to praise him;" for now we see the Southern extremists, unwilling to wait the developments of "masterly inactivity" (although they say the Supreme Court have intimated an opinion in their favor), have in their wrath demanded the acknowledgment of the existence of the power of Congress to protect and regulate slavery in the Territories, and, with their always subservient Free State allies, have passed in the United States Senate a series of pro-slavery resolutions, two of which are as follows:

"4th. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

"5th. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency."

Thus the issue of extending negro slavery into the Territories is fairly made before the country, those who are opposed to it are Republicans, those in favor are oppositionists, no matter under what specious name or title arrayed; for Squatter Sovereignty is but a hobby that has served its purpose by placing its advocate in office, and like all temporary humbugs, it is now disowned by many of its former friends. When it is recollected that all those

…ries, who can … from their antecedents that they would hesitate to sacrifice the peculiar institution of the South for the retention of the power and patronage of the General Government. It not better that we should remain as we are than to run so great a risk. Let the South decide, for to that alternative may she come at last. But we are told that the "Republican" is a sectional party. This is a perversion of … History gives an account of an ancient religion, so peculiar in its tenets that its priests could not look each other in the face whilst performing the ceremonies without laughing, because of their ridiculousness, so it must be with those who say Republicanism is sectional. America is our home because of the irrepressible desire of our fathers to be free and independent in thought, speech, and action, and to say that the votaries of freedom are sectional … However … our fathers, honoring … the approaching … election prove our faith by our works.

The Burning of the Propeller M. B. Spaulding.

Capt. Lathrop, of the propeller M. B. Spaulding, which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last, at Forester, on Lake Huron, arrived at Detroit on Tuesday morning. He made the following statement to the Detroit *Tribune*:

Capt. Lathrop upon hearing the alarm of fire, rushed to the cabin door, but found his egress cut off by the flames, when he made his escape by climbing through a window, and thus reaching the deck forward. Four of the crew were obliged to jump overboard to save themselves. There were no lives lost. After burning to the water's edge, the boat was scuttled and sunk. The flames were in the mean time communicated to the lumber on the dock, about 100 000 feet of which was burned, belonging to Smith, Imlay, Kelly & Co.

Captain Lathrop, the day previous, had commenced taking on a cargo of lumber for Buffalo, and when the disaster occurred, some thirty or forty thousand feet were on board, which was destroyed. When the alarm was given the flames were seen issuing from her forward gangway, which renders it quite certain that the fire did not originate in the fire-hold. Captain Lathrop seems to incline to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. At one o'clock the second engineer was on deck and found all right. The watchman left suddenly after the fire, without seeing Captain L. or making any explanation. He was afterwards seen traveling on foot towards this city. The most charitable solution that can be arrived at, apparently, is that he slept at his post.

The Spaulding was 350 tons burthen, and was owned by Noyes, Roby, of Buffalo who purchased her this season for $6 000, although she was worth $10,000. She was running regularly between Saganaw and Buffalo, and was insured, but we are unable to state to what amount, or in what company. She is burned to a mere shell, and it is improbable that she will ever be rebuilt.

"Wide Awake."

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WAUKEGAN, June 22d, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this city convened at the office of Dr. R. W. Clarkson for the purpose of organizing a Wide Awake Club, whose objects and aims are similar to the one organized in your city. The meeting elected the following officers for the Club, to serve during the Presidential campaign:

James S Frye, President; John S Ragan, Vice President; John Southwick, Secretary; Sam. Flinn, Treasurer.

J. L. Lovdale, Esq., offered a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

A Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, for the drafting of a constitution and by laws for the Club, to report at the next meeting.

"A good report maketh the bones fat."

Now, gentlemen, we purpose to give such a report of the doings of this Club, and of the Republicans throughout Lake County, as will tell in the right spot at the next fall election.

Heenan Challenged for Another Fight.

Sam Hurst, of Staleybridge, England, known as the "Staleybridge Infant," and a bruiser of some local renown, sends the following challenge to *Bell's Life in London*:

SIR:—Having left £50 in your hands to make a match with Mr. Heenan for £200 a side and the championship of England, I beg to inform him, through the medium of your columns, that unless he fights me I shall style myself the champion of England. I do not wish to do so without having a fight for it, neither do any of my friends; but as the belt is in your hands, ready for any comer who chooses to fight for it, I think I shall be entitled to it if Mr. Heenan refuses to fight me for it. My challenge is very simple, and can easily be understood; to fight once within three months from now, according to the rules of the P. R. A., you to be stake-holder, and appoint referee; and, in order that you should not be troubled with a lot of useless paper correspondence, I should wish Mr. Heenan to make up his mind to say yes or no to this challenge, in order that the public should not be kept in suspense. Your ob't serv't,

SAMUEL HURST.

"White Horse, Staleybridge."

Rev. Albert Barnes.

A letter has lately been written by Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., in reply to an invitation to speak at the late Anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. In this letter he says:

"I have seen no reason to change the sentiments which I entertained in earlier life on the subject of slavery, except to *intensify* them. And I expect not to change them except in the same way. I most heartily do I wish that the Church—and all our beloved country—were clear of the evil, and most willingly would I do anything that I could to bring that about; and most heartily do I hail any well-directed effort to detach the Church wholly from the system."

Storm at Stillwater, Minn.---Loss of Life.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, 19th.]

Stillwater was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, on Sunday morning, causing considerable damage to property, and the loss, it is feared, of three lives. The boom of Hersey, Staples & Co. was destroyed, and three rafts blown into the lake and broken up. One of the rafts consisted of 800,000 feet of sawed lumber, and the other two of logs, containing several millions of feet. One of the log rafts was owned by Geo. McKenzie, and the other by Hersey, Staples & Co. Three lumbermen who were on the rafts at the time of the storm, are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned. Our informant did not know their names.

name of the bank being still to insert.

The plates, dies, and in fact everything necessary toward issuing and preparing the bills for circulation, were also found in the box.

The arresting officer informs us that the box was shipped to this city from Pittsburgh, and has been at the Express Office a number of days awaiting a claimant. None of the bills have as yet been put into circulation, and it is supposed that this lot contains all that have ever been printed. The confiscation of the plates will be a guarantee against future imposition upon the community.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 22d.

Wholesale Slaughter of Cattle.

[From the Jackson, Mich., Citizen.]

On Saturday afternoon last, a piece of fence between the premises of Messrs. Clifton & Burrill, near the Central Railroad was burned down, probably having taken fire from sparks thrown from the engines, and a drove of about … cut," about a mile or more west of the city, when they were overtaken by an engine of one of the night trains, which must have dashed upon them with tremendous speed, for no less than eighteen head of cattle were killed, and six or eight more badly wounded. Some of them were cut completely in two by car wheels, and others knocked into complete jelly. How the train escaped being thrown from the track is a mystery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CATTLE DISEASE—REPORT OF THE MAINE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Morrill, of Maine, to investigate the cattle disease which has proved so fatal in Massachusetts, have made their report. They recommend counter irritation by the application of highly stimulating liniments, setons or blisters, as the surest remedy. Still, they say that for the people of Maine, their only safety lies in exerting the utmost vigilance to make sure that no animals be admitted into the State, directly or indirectly, from any quarter where there is reason to believe that the disease exists. The Commissioners think that $10,000 judiciously expended would, a month sooner, have arrested the disease in Massachusetts, now $25,000 have been expended, and $100,000, will probably be needed.

—The expenses of the Covode Committee were less than two thousand five hundred dollars, while the amount of peculations brought to light exceeds a million—a cheap exposure of dear operations.

—A pretty smart fellow writes to the Madison *Courier*, that the Republicans got the name of Black Republicans because they are in favor of keeping the nigger black, in contradistinction to those Democrats who are for making him yellow.

—There is no likelihood of the adoption of the Japanese costume in this country. However baggy the fashion of trowsers may become, it will still fall far short of the amplitude of a Kami's *toiski*, and let the rage for a sensation "tile" run never so high, any *habitue* of Broadway will instinctively shrink from mounting the mud turtle shell of a covering in which the Niphonese delight. Nor is it probable that the peculiar style of hair dressing in vogue with our visitors will ever become a favorite with our nice young men for full dress occasions. Straw sandals pale before the glories of patent leather, and the gowns which envelope the forms of the Princes are deformities not to be mentioned in the same breath with a stylish "sack," to say nothing of the full-fledged "swallow tail coat." The lacquer ware of the Niphonese may become a passion with our people, but their personal wear will never grow into favor. However extensive may be our importations from Japan, the fashions will be let alone. Paris need fear no rival in Jeddo.

—Several monks were recently arrested in Turin, and were found in possession of daggers and pistols, and likewise of papers revealing a plot for setting the town on fire, upon the departure of the deserters, and taking advantage of the ensuing confusion to let in the Austrians.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED MORMONS.—The steamer Omaha, which came down yesterday morning, brought a number of distinguished Mormons, among them was Amos Lyman, who is one of the Twelve, subordinate only to the prophet; George Q. Cannon, General Superintendent of transportation of emigrants, and Gen. Chas. C. Rich, General of the Army of Utah. They are stopping at the Planter's, and will leave for New York this morning by the Wabash Valley route.—*St. Joseph Journal*, 19th.

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE SHEEP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Washington (Pa.) *Examiner* says that disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States, has broken out among the sheep of Mr. James Morrison, of Chartiers township, and carried off a large number. On Thursday, he lost about forty, and others were in a dying condition when he left home on Friday. He exhibited a small quantity of gravelly sort of substance taken from the stomach of one of the dead sheep, and submitted it to several physicians for analyzation; but after a thorough examination, nothing could be made out of it. He states that the disease is very similar to the cholera in its operations, carrying off the sheep in a short time after being attacked.

Southern Senators have fallen into an ugly habit of denouncing poor men and those who "labor in the sweat of their brow." Senator Hammond pronounced them the "mud-sills of human society," Senator Wigfall in inspired manner denounced them as "criminals," and Senator Green calls them "poor, infamous scoundrels" and "lazzaroni." If these are to be regarded as sentiments of the Democratic party, announced through its leaders, it is high time such a disgraceful organization were broken up.—*Louisville Journal*.

HELPER IN THE SENATE.—A pretty good "sell" was perpetrated in the House the other day by some of its members, who professed to have just returned from the Senate, and asked every one they met if they had "heard of the excitement in the Senate." "Why, no," would be the reply, "what was it?" "The greatest excitement of the season—far ahead of the Haskin affair," continued the reporters. "Well, what was it? eagerly asked the hearers. "Why," responded the relators, "just as the chaplain of the Senate was opening with prayer, and got as far as "Oh Lord, thou art our *Helper*"—to the amazement of the Republicans every Democratic Senator drew his Bowie-knife, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Where is he?"

THE TRAGICAL END OF A FREE LOVER.—Mrs. Rhodes, wife of B. C. Rhodes, was found dead in Lumber river on Monday last, with her throat cut and head crushed. She had a few days previous eloped with a free mulatto named Shad Williams, taking with them $2,500 in money. Williams has been arrested and lodged in jail at Lumberton to await his trial.—*Fayetteville, (N. C.) Carolinian.*

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

And a choice lot of FANS—a few very NOVEL FANS. Please call and look at these goods before they are all gone. A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, Gauze Merino Flannels.

Our assortment of these goods is unsurpassed, and we cannot fail to suit, either in styles or prices. Please examine them. A. GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS! At $23.75 per Hundred. P. PALMER. my22'60-1y

LAST WEEK —of— DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER, —in— CHICAGO.

EFFICACIOUS CURE —for— Corns, Bunions, SOFT CORNS, and all *Diseases of the Feet*, Without Cutting or CAUSING THE LEAST PAIN, —by— DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER, —of— London and Paris.

DR. SCHLOSSER, Surgeon Chiropodist to His Majesty the KING OF BAVARIA, and to all the PRINCIPAL SOVEREIGNS of Europe, in returning his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, and its environs for their liberal patronage bestowed on him during his stay here, takes this opportunity of apprising them that his system is at once novel, based upon long experience, and approved of by the highest medical authorities, and which CAN ONLY BE CARRIED OUT BY HIMSELF.

The following testimonial from HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, *Mayor of Chicago*, is similar to thousands in Doctor's possession.

"Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my feet successfully, and without the least pain.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

Chicago, June 10th, 1860.

DR. SCHLOSSER MAY BE CONSULTED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, From 10 A. M., till 5 P. M., At his Consulting Office, TREMONT HOUSE. Parlors No. 37, &c.,

Last Week in Chicago! je19x1w

121 LAKE STREET. The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have a very large and superb stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins and Vestings, Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner and warrant to give satisfaction. We have, also, a superior lot of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of the very best and latest styles. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at SMITH & PRINDLE'S, 121 …Lake street… 121

BURWELL & … Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DEARBORN STREET, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago, Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES, In Their Line. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to give Satisfaction. AGENTS FOR THE Golden Hill Shirts. mh31-b961-3m

BARNUM'S GREAT *VARIETY STORE* Re-opened at 138 Lake street, With an entire NEW STOCK of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE, Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c. *WHOLESALE BUYERS* SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROTHERS. my7b0-1y

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! 1860

NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.

NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.

FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 . . Randolph Street . . 116 ap4b91 4m

G. M. SPEARS, Jr., WITH J. & A. HERZOG No. 65 Lake Street, Chicago. *HATS, CAPS & FURS*, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We would respectfully announce to our old friends and patrons that we are in receipt of a large and full assortment of Hats and Caps of various Summer styles. Parties wishing to receive their Fits during the summer months, would do well to give them to us in charge. "Wide Awake" Uniforms, and Military Caps on hand and made to order. Mr. Spears will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and wait upon them with pleasure. Jel9 60 1y

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 46…………LAKE STREET…………NO. 46 CHICAGO, ILL., Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes, In all the States without exception. After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO

VOLK'S STATUETTE —of— DOUGLAS, (Patented February 14th, 1860,) and BUSTS OF LINCOLN, (Patented June 12th, 1860.) Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:— Life size bust of Abraham Lincoln……$5 00 Cabinet, or half size……2 00 Full length statuette (27 in high) of S. A. Douglas.. 7 00 And superior Photographs of the above by Hesler, $1 per copy. Securely boxed and shipped on receipt of orders accompanied by remittances, or sent by express, if directed, (C. O. D.) Address L. W. VOLK, Portland Block, Chicago. Agents already established, and who may be hereafter, will sell at the same prices in their respective cities in the West. The above named works will be issued by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 768 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States. Je15c584 2m

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE. my30-a474-3m 205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices. SMITH POLLARD & CO., 191 South Water street. my16c440-3m

TAKE NOTICE! Fourth of July! CORPORATIONS, COMMITTEES, PROPRIETORS OF GARDENS, & WHOLESALE BUYERS, Can select from the largest stock of *FIRE WORKS!* In the city, embracing everything in the pyrotechnic art, at PEUGEOT'S … STORE, KINGSBURY BLOCK, No. 111 Randolph Street. Sole Agency of the BLACK ROCK FIRE WORKS COMPANY. Price List sent when required.

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177 THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE. NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES. I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, my16-1y No. 177 Randolph street.

SCALES! SCALES!! SAFES! SAFES!! The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the BURYEK & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot 183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. They have also on hand, HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c. The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street Chicago, Illinois. my 364-0 6m

REMOVAL. The India Rubber Store to 115…………RANDOLPH STREET…………115 Kingsbury Block.

REMOVAL! The great store for Belting, Packing and Hose, to 115 ……Randolph Street…… 115

REMOVAL! JOHN B. IDESON & CO. have removed to 115 Randolph street, (Kingsbury Block.)

REMOVAL! The only store in the city for all kinds of Rubber Goods. Pike's Peak Traders will now find their outfits at Kingsbury Block, 115 ……Randolph Street…… 115 my8b474 1m

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER Van Schaack Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and Heaters. CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron. FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons, FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole. LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons, TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 8 and 6 Irons. Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces, Cheap, Convenient, Valuable. *Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons perfectly.* General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles 47…………STATE STREET…………47 Ja8c546 2m

CLOSING OUT! GREAT BARGAINS IN *Spring & Summer Goods.* T. B. CARTER, contemplating a change in business, will continue the A CLOSING OUT SALE OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK! OF Spring and Summer Goods, Regardless of Cost. HIS STOCK OF DRESS GOODS IS VERY LARGE, ATTRACTIVE, & VERY CHEAP EMBROIDERIES at HALF PRICE. Skirts! Skirts! Skirts! 1,000 SKIRTS AT 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. T. B. CARTER, 136 - - - Lake Street. - - - 136 my26c432-1m

HAIR NETTS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, TRAVELING BASKETS, Hosiery of all Kinds, Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares, AT SUTTON & BARKETT'S, (Late R. Dunk.) 41…………LASALLE STREET…………41 my14-a332-2m Opp. Hoffmann & Gelpcke's Bank.

Special Notices.

☞ **Dead Shot for Bed Bugs:—The** greatest and most reliable exterminator in use. Faithfully applied, it remains one year a trap ready set for these noxious tormenters of our nightly rest.

THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Destroys Flies instantly. Every sheet will kill a quart. Commence early and the house may be kept clear of flies all Summer. Both articles for sale by the Druggists everywhere. Send for a sample sheet.

J. L. DUTCHER & SON., St. Alban, Vt., Proprietors.

☞ Sold by all good druggists. je18d097-1m

☞ **Health and Pure Blood are In-**separable.—Reci[illegible] that all [illegible] arises from impure [illegible] of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb will so [illegible] cleanse the [illegible] purifies from the system that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so tried with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public has been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discover. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Sold by all medicine dealers. je16-1m

☞ **Soothing and Bracing.—There** is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned tonic rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all periodical disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and it is never followed (as is the case where ordinary [illegible] administered,) by any unpleasant reaction. [illegible] d&w2w

☞ **Meyers' Miraculous V[illegible]ermin Dis-**troyer, the only sure and best remedy for [illegible] and MICE COCKROACHES, [illegible] exterminating RATS TOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, [illegible] BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, [illegible] WORMS AND GARDEN INSECTS.

☞ Principal Depot [illegible] Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists [illegible] everywhere. my28c110-3m

☞ **Bo[illegible]urbon Whisky Bitters.—** These [illegible] invigorating [illegible] Bitters possess all the nourishing and [illegible] properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. H. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

☞ **"Brown's Laxative Troches."—** There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommend their use. Where habitual or occasional constipation exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. je16-1w-od

☞ **Morals, vs Brandreth's Pills.—** Headache's are nature's warnings, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, produce gases which ascend to the head causing expansion of the covering of the brain, and varying in intensity according to the habits of the individual. One or two brisk doses of Brandreth's Pills will cure; and when they are swallowed all danger of apoplexy is passed. The pain and dizziness will vanish after the first sleep. Do not let any time be lost. The consequences of irregularities are thus cured, and the body and mind are better able thereafter to withstand temptations. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists.

D. BRANDRETH, M. D.

☞ Sold by GEO. E. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent, 62 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. ja16&w1m

☞ **Those who are Curious to wit-**ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswa (it (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dressing Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous is the best** and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh24b-f08m

☞ **Congress Water.—Much spuri-**ous mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "S-ratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

☞ Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Ill. mole, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE. my7c97-1y

"HOOKER'S BITTERS."

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 - Dearborn Street. - 80

GEO. PAYSON .... WM. C. REYNOLDS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira. Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. je13 06-1y

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, And County Constable, Office, No. 73 South Clark street, (up-stairs.) CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ Collections promptly attended to. my19'60-1y

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No 1, Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois. my7'60 1y

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. No. 1 Methodist Block. Southeast corner Clark and Washington sts. my4e249-3m

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—80 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. L. STARK, JR. ...... ap20c127-3m ...... E. B. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN, COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, [illegible] street, corner Lake and Dearborn [illegible], Ill.

S. & D. will attend to all [illegible] pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County. They [illegible] to Dr. Joseph D. [illegible], Bassett & Hills, M. D. Gilman & Co., Joseph D. [illegible], Larmon, Esq., [illegible], Esq., Savage, Keith & Co., Jas. Brothers, [illegible], Dodge & Co., J. M. Marshall, Esq., Oblong, Ill.; [illegible] New Orleans, La.; Underwood, Wells River, Vt.; Vose Boston; [illegible] Bank, Boston, Mass.; Henry D. Bassett, Esq., Pres. & F[illegible], Mass.; Fibbers & Chapin, do; Potter, Nute, White & Co., do.; Wm. Reed Dean, Esq. do.

S. D. STILES. [ap16'60 1y] WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27.58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED [de23 '59-1y]

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

FREDERICK SPIES. [j31-1y-v185] CALVIN O. BURT

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per Cent. for Five Years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 86 and 88 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st. de19

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago or well improved Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties in sums of not less than one thousand dollars for five years at ten per cent. interest. HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, Bankers, Chicago, Ill. je20-c611 1m

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of from $500 to $1,500 on Real Estate in this city, or on Farms in Ill nois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street—Room 8. je13.514-1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE, & Co., 121 Lake street, Chicago; Room No. 8. my16-c442-2m

MONEY LOANED —ON— FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, —AT THE— Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., NO. 63 CLARK STREET.

Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. On advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted. my29c466-3m

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 0 and upwards.

Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates. Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LESLIE & CO., British Consulate, Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st. ap18c111 6m

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO **ERNST PRUSSING,** DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public. NO. 5 .... LARMON BLOCK .... NO. 5 no14-ly N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. ja7-ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office. au18 1y c955

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.

Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
	MICHIGAN SOUTHERN	
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
	MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
	PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.
	GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.60 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
	DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
	CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation		
	ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.85 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
	CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.		
	ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.		
	CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.		12.55 M.
	MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.		

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Further Details by the Washington.

IRISH RECRUITS AGAINST LIBERTY IN ITALY—THE POPE'S IRISH RETAINERS.

Letters from the crusaders who have already arrived in Rome have reached Dublin, and are published in the ultramontane papers. One of them, bearing the signature of Edward Patrick Naughten, appears in the *Catholic Telegraph*, the weekly organ of Archbishop Cullen. The writer says:

"I arrived in Rome on Wednesday, after a delay of three days through being detained 24 hours in the Thames. Monsignor Talbot presented us to His Holiness on Thursday. We kissed his foot, and received his blessing. He presented us with a medal, with his likeness on one side; on the other is the following inscription:

The Roman citizens dedicate this medal to
The Irishmen
Who came to Rome for the purpose of defending the Rights of
The Roman Pontiff,
The Common Father of all.
And there was only one heart and one soul of all the multitudes of the believers.
PIUS IX.

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Pope's Own, as our regiment is to be called, that have had the distinguished honor of being presented to his Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms, with the harp of Erin underneath. The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered to join us.

We had an interview with the Minister of War this morning. He showed us a telegraphic dispatch, saying that 1,000 Irishmen would be in Ancona, in two vessels, on Tuesday next. Monsignor Talbot told us that his Holiness would rather have one regiment of Irishmen than five of any other nation, because they would give their lives and their hearts freely in defence of the rights of the Vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter. We went next to the English college, and had a warm reception from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The students at both the Irish and this college are as enthusiastic in this holy cause as we; some saying they would like to be chaplain to our regiment, and others even private soldiers. The Italians are overjoyed at finding our nation coming forward to stand by the Pope, and the revolutionists dread one regiment of Irish more than twenty others. They think we are irresistible. A great many of the Sardinian officers are against the annexation of the Pope's dominions to the King of Sardinia, and declare that if they are brought into the Romagna they will not fight against his Holiness. Since our arrival in Rome we have been well treated by the parties we had business with, and our hotel expense is paid by the Minister of War. We would stay another week in Rome if we wished, but we preferred not putting the Government to any more expense. The three of us leave for Ancona by diligence in the morning, (six days' journey,) to join our regiment. As soon as our regiment is organized we are to remain in Rome. I think that our regiment is to be named 'The Knights of St. Patrick,' or 'The Pope's Own.'"

THE IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE—THEIR FOLLY AND PROBABLE FATE.

[From the London Times, June 6.]

When we speak familiarly of the worst governed State in Europe every one knows that Rome is intended. When we talk of the people whose case until the present moment seemed the most hopeless, because the tyranny under which they lay ground down both body and soul, the thought of the Romans rises unbidden to the minds of all. What with the priests at their backs and the French army in front, what could they do? The question of spiritual authority is quite beside the present discussion. When we speak of the Pope we speak of a temporal Sovereign, and, if he finds it impossible in practice to reconcile his spiritual pretensions with his duties as an earthly Prince, the inference is obvious enough. At any rate, what have our Irish fellow subjects to do with this matter? Why should they stand between him and his subjects? The Pontifical States—go, and look at them!—are Ireland without an Ulster. There has not been a moment during the last sixty years, save during the short occupation of Rome by the Republican party, when any Roman subject would not have expiated with loss of liberty, and probably of life, those milder forms of sedition and treason which we in this country have long been accustomed to look at merely as "Paddy's pretty ways." What would have been the fate of a Roman Daniel O'Connell?—or of a Roman editor of a Roman *Nation*?—or of the hero of a Roman

of two steamers of the Royal marine, who left Palermo yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, tugging some sailing vessels filled with wounded, and who arrived this morning at the military port. I think it a necessary measure of precaution to state my source exactly. Well, then, this is the story:

Yesterday at 4 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Landi is said to have left with 5,000 men and four pieces of artillery, in order to attack a battery planted by Col. Orsini on the esplanade of the little place called Petrulla, near Rogano, on the Turco road, between Carini and Marsala. This cannot be quite correct, as I think—but I give it as I received it. The outposts of the insurgents were commanded—so runs the description of the soldiers—by a man who bore the countenance given in church paintings of Jesus Christ. I believe that the officer thus designated is Col. Sirtori, who indeed has some resemblance to the conventional traits given by the painters, from time immemorial, to our Saviour. *He permitted the Neapolitan column to approach his position very close, and then charged them with the bayonet.* Only a few reports of guns were heard; then a frightful massacre took place—nothing but the bayonet and side-arms being used. Sirtori's—or whoever the officer was—companions seem not to have amounted to more than 700 or 800. Gen. Lanza, informed of the engagement, drew out his whole army in the town, as well as outside the gates, but did not venture beyond the line of his intrenchments. Gen. Landi's force began at last to yield before the terrible impetus of the insurgents; but, while slowly withdrawing, nevertheless kept up the fight. The patriots, recklessly continuing their movements in advance, found themselves nearly enveloped by the Royal forces. Placed under the necessity to sacrifice these men, or to hasten the day of battle, which was believed in Palermo to be destined for a day or two later, Garibaldi seems to have thought it his duty to accept the latter alternative, and gave the order for a general advance on the whole line. This advance was met on the part of the Royalists by a terrible fire of artillery, which, however, seems not to have had very deadly effect, from want of good gunners' practice. It was then 10 o'clock in the morning.

Here the narrative which is made to me of this eventful day becomes more confused. The following is the main substance of it: The further advance of the insurgents took place in two columns, in quick march, Garibaldi himself marching at the head of one of these columns, on foot, with sword in hand. Col. Orsini, with his few pieces of artillery, had in the meantime succeeded in dismounting [illegible] artillery; other pieces had been deserted by the frightened artillerymen, and were insufficiently attended to by the officers who had stuck to their posts. One company—the name given is Arreli, which is unknown to me—then seems to have mutinied, and to have nailed—not the guns, as they were ordered, but—their officers to the gun-carriages, where they were found by the advancing patriots. At last Garibaldi and his men carried the whole line of the outer intrenchments, and drove the King's forces back into the city.

The citizens of Palermo, seeing the soldiers demoralized and beaten then began to throw up barricades and attempted an insurrection, but the forts and the eight men-of-war began at once to shell the streets. The Consuls and Commanders of the foreign men-of-war in the roadstead, who had all assembled on board the Hannibal, Commander Admiral Mundy, opened a communication with Admiral Salazar, of the Neapolitan fleet, protesting against the bombardment. The result of the negotiations that took place was, that the bombardment was discontinued at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just when the Amelia, by which I have received these reports, left the port filled with wounded, who had been placed on board in a hurry, and without much attention to their suffering. At 6 o'clock the bombardment recommenced. The Commander of the Amelia, however, expresses the belief that it was not the city, but the position of Garibaldi's forces outside the gates, that formed the aim of the gunners. At 4 o'clock this portion was between the advanced redoubts thrown up by Gen. Lanza and the last houses of the city, whose gates had been closed, and whose street had been barricaded. Gen. Lanza himself had taken up his position behind the barricades of the inner circle of the streets at Palermo, at Porta di Terranuova, near the Muolo, and near the old Campo Santo. His army was discouraged, and refused to renew the fight, which the infantry in the morning had kept up with much courage and spirit. Some officers had lost their lives in attempts to reduce the soldiers to discipline. Desertions into Garibaldi's lines had taken place of officers as well as of soldiers.

This report, partly collected from the mouths of wounded and terrified men, may be incorrect in some details; but, in the main, I have reason to believe it to be in accordance with truth.

BARBARITY OF THE ROYAL TROOPS.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a letter which a respectable family at Orleans has received from Palermo, confirming previous accounts of the barbarity with which the inhabitants were treated by the royal troops. The writer states that on May 22d Gen. Letizia went round the environs of the city with a troop of infantry and another of cavalry, sacked 26 houses belonging to persons supposed to favor the insurrection, and set fire to a number of others. Three churches were also sacked by them. "An English lady, the wife of a Sicilian, who is a functionary of the Neapolitan Government, on going to their country house a few days ago, found the gate torn down and the house plundered. Three Neapolitan soldiers were carrying off the last remains; one of them had two Cashmere shawls of hers under his arm. The writer gives an amusing anecdote. After an engagement at Calattascibetta, in which the King's soldiers were completely beaten and lost their cannon, the insurgents found on the field a dispatch of Gen. Letizia's to the Government, complaining that the cannon were too heavy, and that the mules could not draw them. The insurgents forwarded the dispatch with a postscript stating that the cannon suited *them* exactly, and that they meant to make good use of them.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY IN FRANCE.

[From the London Times.]

PARIS, June 4.

At the Council of Ministers held on Monday last the Emperor mentioned the interview with the deputation of the Interoceanic Railway Company the day previous, the particulars of which I gave in my letter the same day. His Majesty pointed out the importance of the scheme to the commerce of France, as articles of French manufacture, silks, ornamental goods, etc., being light and in demand in California, Australia, and other gold regions, would pass over the line. He referred the matter in particular to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Friday last the Minister of Honduras, M. Herran, had an interview with M. Thouvenel, who requested to be informed what he desired that France should do in the matter, and what

Miscellaneous.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION!

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE pamphlet edition of the proceedings of the late National Republican Convention is now ready for delivery. It was reported by three excellent phonographers *verbatim*, in the style of the *Globe* reports of the Congressional debates. It also embraces the

Official Roll of Delegates

To the Convention from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each.

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The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 1 o'clock, carrying letter mail only, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento. [illegible] Messages from all parts of the [illegible] up to eight o'clock of the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days, Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

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The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with them. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, or through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City. Will receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and express packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. Will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandize, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors [illegible]

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EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having returned to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as Bankers and Exchange Dealers. Exchange on all parts of Europe.

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We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

We buy and sell on COMMISSION, [illegible] through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

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Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

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☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stoll & Co., St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, (Corner of Franklin,) Having disposed of his old stock at 2d Lake street, has moved to

22[illegible] Lake Street, Cor. of Franklin, Where he offers for sale a new and complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of

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DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH. **ADDISON GRAVES,** 78..........LAKE STREET..........78

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, And Goods generally kept in the line. For goods and particulars inquire at No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE STREET, Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's STRAW GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers. fel8 a0nd tau10'60

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, **GLASSWARE** Silver Plated & Brittania Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 LAKE STREET. mh60'60

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN **BOOTS AND SHOES.** The Celebrated Copper Toe;

BOSTON, March 22, 1860.

To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

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We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,

for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped [illegible] within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentime three or four pairs of equal quality without tips as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent.

We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a percentage or commission of five to seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers.

We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods which will be unsurpassed by any in the Union which we also quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.

We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.

That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS

we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. ap4b59 3m WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **Hardware and Cutlery,** NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS, Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN **BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, (for Shippers,) Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-1y

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SPRING TRADE.— 1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 51 & 53 SOUTH WATER STREET, Are now receiving their usual large stock of [illegible] adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would [illegible] of cash and prompt paying customers [illegible] part of

Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades, Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Farmers' and Mechanic's Cassimeres, Cottonades in great variety, Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres, Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks, Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Blay Linens, Tweeds, Sat netts, Corduroys, &c., &c. Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of price and variety.

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Having sold out our stock at 184 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.

Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public. my1c28-3m

72 LAKE STREET, 72

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CROCKERY, CHINA, Glass and Silver-Plated Ware, WE HAVE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

OUR MISCELLANEOUS STOCK so as to provide for our increasing trade, and the demand during Convention Week, and invite all buyers that wish to purchase at the LOWEST RATES MADE IN CHICAGO, to call and examine our assortment and prices.

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Spring Announcement.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue in business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of **Known Brands of Goods,** AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"

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DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,

On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices. fel0 '60 ly

1860---H. W. HUNT & CO.---1860

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.*

Goods at the Lowest Market Rates, NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860......SPRING TRADE......1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., **DRY GOODS JOBBERS,** 42 & 44 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE A Very Large and Complete Stock, Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES At Wholesale, 12........LAKE STREET........14 **DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,** Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term A. D. 1860. Henry Kassing, vs. Adolph Retsloff — Attachment.

[illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. H. P. Smith, Plff's Atty. je21c 36 4w

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas E. R. T. [illegible]

JOHN DENNISTON, THOS. PARKER, Mortgagees. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Atty. j112e628-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illi-nois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, Assignee of John Woodbridge, Jr., will sell [illegible]

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, CHAS. HITCHCOCK, Assignees. je2c609 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas Hubert Pave and Alida Pave did, on the second day of June A. D. 1859 [illegible]

CORNELIUS V. W. MITCHELL, Trustee. Chicago, June 12th, 1860. j-19c6c8-tdt

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] Michael Kingsley, Attachment.

[illegible] W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plff's Attys. je16c3f4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S S.—Superior Court of Chicago, July term, A. D. 1860, Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton—Attachment.

[illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plff's Atty's. fel4c675-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Philaine W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus G. Warner and David R. Fraser vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher—Attachment.

[illegible]

Those who are Curious [illegible] witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohawa dt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair D[illegible]ing Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14b-68 6m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real name of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros, J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.
my7c271 4m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED" and it is confident [illegible] felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount in the trade, by the Agent.
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Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 10, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I [illegible] due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statement. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for [illegible] fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

H. KNAPP, M. D. FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,

Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases which he treats with unprecedented success, on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tubercular Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c.

He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of

CANCERS,

which he cures without the knife.

Remember the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Diseases. While ALL Diseases are CURABLE, if taken in season, all stages are not. Your case may be curable this week, not next—to-day, not to-morrow; hence, the danger of delay.

Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. OFFICE 178 SO. CLARK STREET,
ap24-'60-1y Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their [illegible] from No. 14 Dearborn street to 130 Lake and 20 South [illegible] streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. The [illegible] on Lake street will be considered the entrance for [illegible], collection and small package business. The entrance on Clark street will be regarded as the entrance for freight. However, should money be delivered on Clark street or freight on Lake street, the Public with which we have done business for the past six years could not be induced to believe that it is in our nature to refuse it. Having been liberally sustained in our old stand we ask the public, as well as our friends, to continue their liberality and in turn we will promise as heretofore a faithful application to their interests, as well as to that of our Company. Office hours, until further notice, from 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.
jun12-c605 to sep5 '60 H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 86 Clark street. [illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS—ON West Lake and Desplaines streets, Chicago, Illinois. Our superior brands of Flour, Meal and Feed—wholesale or retail at the lowest rates. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge.
my24 STEVENS & NORRIS.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal [illegible] in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1. 0 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
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ap18c111 6m Custom House Building, 10 S. Lasalle st.

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DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
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Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
ap2,y GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.

CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
(SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,)

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other [illegible]paratus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 86 Lake st.

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DENTISTS,
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Post Office Box 3529.
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Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe,) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash. ap4ly'87 6m

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PAYNE'S $30.00 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

Just what is needed, well-finished, reliable, and capable of doing what every family has to do. Agents supplied at a large discount. Address box 3776, Chicago Post office, with stamp. H. ALEXANDER.
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Lock Stitch family

SEWING MACHINES!

$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.

The *only* one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is *very much like* and *Warranted* to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILLSON $125 MACHINE.

We also have the

METROPOLITAN

Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $25 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $30 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of thirty days if they are not satisfied.

Agents wanted. Call at 102 Lake street, or address
LEWIS CORNELL,
je14-'60c581 1yr box 3651, Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

$35, $35, $35............$40, $40, $40.

L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved

DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.

WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, self-[illegible] the table, under feed straight needle, sew from common spools, from 4 to 89 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, neatly finished, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER.

They have REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order. They work successfully on everything,—from the finest Muslins to heavy Cowhide. The two machines differ only in the length of arm, and are easily learned from the full printed instructions. Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Outs sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER and GUAGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $5.

Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy.

Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at 134 Lake street, or address L. CORNELL & CO.,
jel Post Office box 3982, Chicago Illinois.

100,000 HAM SACKS—

For sale by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents,
For CHASE & FAY, Boston.

Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds.
Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
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200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
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Burch's Iron Building.
my 14c354 1y.

[illegible] arrival in Rome we have been well treated by the parties we had business with, and our hotel expense is paid by the Minister of War. We would stay another week in Rome if we wished, but we preferred not putting the Government to any more expense. The three of us leave for Ancona by diligence in the morning, (six days' journey,) to join our regiment. As soon as our regiment is organized we are to remain in Rome. I think that our regiment is to be named 'The Knights of St. Patrick,' or 'The Pope's Own.'"

THE IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE—THEIR FOLLY AND PROBABLE FATE.

[From the London Times, June 5.]

When we speak familiarly of the worst governed State in Europe every one knows that Rome is intended. When we talk of the people whose case until the present moment seemed the most hopeless, because the tyranny under which they lay ground down both body and soul, the thought of the Romans rises unbidden to the minds of all. What with the priests at their backs and the French army in front, what could they do? The question of spiritual authority is quite beside the present discussion. When we speak of the Pope we speak of a temporal Sovereign, and, if he finds it impossible in practice to reconcile his spiritual pretensions with his duties as an earthly Prince, the inference is obvious enough. At any rate, what have our Irish fellow subjects to do with this matter? Why should they stand between him and his subjects? The Pontifical States—go, and look at them!—are Ireland without an Ulster. There has not been a moment during the last sixty years, save during the short occupation of Rome by the Republican party, when any Roman subject would not have expiated with loss of liberty, and probably of life, those milder forms of sedition and treason which we in this country have long been accustomed to look at merely as "Paddy's pretty ways." What would have been the fate of a Roman Daniel O'Connell?—or of a Roman editor of a Roman *Nation?*—or of the hero of a Roman Ballingarry, when the priests got the upper hand again?

After all, our interest in the matter would be small indeed, save that we read with disgust the announcement that even a hundred Irishmen can be found capable of helping the Swiss mercenaries to butcher the unoffending subjects of the Pope. We are well rid of such people, and their punishment is awaiting them at the place of their destination. Many may go out, but few will come back to tell the tale of what happened to them when they were in the service of the Pope. Leaving apart the last bloody day of reckoning with an incensed people, these wretched Irish peasants will be astonished indeed when they come to compare their anticipations with the stern realities of Austrian discipline, for that is the discipline to which they will be subjected. They have yet to learn the meaning of that dire Roman fever, which prostrates the strength and debilitates the frame so speedily and effectually, that in a few hours the strong man may lie at the mercy of a little child. They know not, as yet, but they speedily will know, what kind of paymaster the Pope has ever proved to those who have endeavored to serve him, saving to the priests. If these Irish mercenaries are not wanted when they arrive at the scene of action, they will be met by the indifference and contempt of their employers; if they are wanted, on the other hand, they will find themselves face to face with a people who have had the patience and forbearance to hide their time, and who will, therefore, have the resolution to take advantage of the golden opportunity when it is their own. Imagine the feelings of a Roman patriot at the head of an armed band coming upon a batch of foreigners of whom he knows nothing, but that they are not Romans nor even Italians; but men of foreign lineage or speech, who have hired themselves out at so much a day to do the dirty work of the priests! Help or sympathy from here, we would solemnly warn them, they need not expect. *Not a British trigger will be drawn nor a British remonstrance be uttered on their behalf, whatever may betide. They will have courted the vengeance of an incensed people; they must meet it in the hour of their extremity as best they may.* The last duty of the Imperial Government has been accomplished in warning them that they are guilty of an illegal act in taking service with a foreign Prince without the consent of their own Sovereign. If they choose, then, to go, let them leave our shores as outlaws, and know that henceforward their only claim for assistance attaches to the Government of Rome, and that the Government of Rome relies for its existence upon the arms of mercenaries like themselves. Matters are moving fast in the Italian Peninsula just now. What of territory remains to the Pope will soon be encompassed with a wall of fire and steel, and we shall soon know whether the mercenary or the patriot is the better man. Meanwhile, the three Irish volunteers who had set out as the advanced guard of the Legion, have already arrived at Rome, and been received in the most condescending manner by the Pope. It has for some time past been the chief occupation of the old man's life to receive deputations of this kind, and he is perfectly prepared at any hour of the day or night with his blessing and his medal. The three Irish heroes appear to have been vastly gratified with these proofs of consideration and regard, although the blessing was such a one as was pronounced over Alva when he set out on his bloody pilgrimage to the Low Countries, and the medals were such as might have been presented to Alva's followers. How like, at times, a benediction is to a curse!

It is incredible that this Irish demonstration should proceed to any serious length, and the only active measures we would see adopted are that persons of intelligence and education in Ireland should explain to these wretched creatures what is the true character of the work in which they are invited to bear part, what is the position of the Roman Government with respect to its subjects; what Victor Emanuel is about in the north, and Garibaldi in the south of Italy; how the public opinion of Europe stands with reference to the matter; what are their own chances of receiving any pay or advantage in return for their services; what is the nature of the climate in which they will be called upon to serve, with a few suggestions as to the nature and meaning of the Roman fever; what they have to expect if the Roman Government should be able to continue the struggle for any time; and, finally, what their inevitable fate will be if the patriotic party should triumph. If any Irishman who has heard the truth upon all these points chooses to go and shed his blood in the Pope's cause, we are well rid of him. We trust he may meet with every facility for departure at the outports, and when he arrives at his destination receive exactly what he deserves.

GARIBALDI'S ADVANCE ON PALERMO.

A letter, dated "Naples, Monday," which appears in the *Morning Star*, gives the following details, which seem doubtful and incoherent, and must be received with caution.

This is news received from persons on board [illegible] respectable family of Orleans has received from Palermo, confirming previous accounts of the barbarity with which the inhabitants were treated by the royal troops. The writer states that on May 22d Gen. Letizia went round the environs of the city with a troop of infantry and another of cavalry, sacked 26 houses belonging to persons supposed to favor the insurrection, and set fire to a number of others. Three churches were also sacked by them. "An English lady, the wife of a Sicilian, who is a functionary of the Neapolitan Government, on going to their country house a few days ago, found the gate torn down and the house plundered. Three Neapolitan soldiers were carrying off the last remains; one of them had two Cashmere shawls of hers under his arm. The writer gives an amusing anecdote. After an engagement at Calattascibetta, in which the King's soldiers were completely beaten and lost their cannon, the insurgents found on the field a dispatch of Gen. Letizia's to the Government, complaining that the cannon were too heavy, and that the mules could not draw them. The insurgents forwarded the dispatch with a postscript stating that the cannon suited *them* exactly, and that they meant to make good use of them.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY IN FRANCE.

[From the London Times.]

PARIS, June 4.

At the Council of Ministers held on Monday last the Emperor mentioned the interview with the deputation of the Interoceanic Railway Company the day previous, the particulars of which I gave in my letter the same day. His Majesty pointed out the importance of the scheme to the commerce of France, as articles of French manufacture, silks, ornamental goods, etc., being light and in demand in California, Australia, and other gold regions, would pass over the line. He referred the matter in particular to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Friday last the Minister of Honduras, M. Herran, had an interview with M. Thouvenel, who requested to be informed what he desired that France should do in the matter, and what way he wished the protection of the French Government to be afforded to it. *M. Herran replied that he asked for the moral support of France, and for French emigration to Honduras;* that French names of influence should appear in the direction of the undertaking, and that French capitalists should become interested in it. He further requested permission to publish, on official authority, that France considered the route by Honduras, from the excellence of the harbor, its practicability for a railway, the richness of the country, and the favorable geographical position, as of great importance to the commercial world, as well as to postal communication with the Pacific and the East; and that, supported by France, England, and America, it could not fail to become an additional bond of peace between them. M. Thouvenel promised that he would do his best to have the affair supported.

Destructive Invention.

It is curious to see how the inventive genius of man expands itself upon death-dealing instruments, and how generously such labors are rewarded as compared with the gains of those who direct their inventive faculties to the production of more peaceful implements. It is a great deal more profitable to invent means for destroying life, than to perfect machines for saving time and labor. Colt makes a fortune, while Whitney and Fitch gain nothing but vexation and disappointment. The truth is, man is a fighting animal, and not particularly fond of labor.

Among the latest of these inventions is the monster gun recently cast for our government, at the Fort Pitt Iron Works, and about to be tested at Fort Monroe. It is decidedly the "great gun" of the army, and believed to be the largest piece of cannon in the world. It was cast on a new principle, and is encircled by two large iron bands, six feet in diameter, and one foot broad, which act as wheels, the gun being the axle. Its weight is 49,099 pounds, its bore fifteen inches in diameter, and about fourteen feet long, having a capacity of sixteen bushels. A stout shouldered man can easily enter it and pass down to the bottom.

As a complement for this monster gun, some one in England has invented a new gunpowder, which is said to be less dangerous than ordinary powder, produces very little smoke, and that of a less pungent kind than usual. This article must grow in favor with those who, like Hotspur's courtiers, dislike the smell of "villainous saltpetre."

But, better still, Sir Macdonald Stephenson proposes to supersede gunpowder altogether! He is engaged upon a new mortar, which is to discharge shot by the application of high pressure steam to be the protection of great centrifugal velocity. Ten or more shots can be discharged for every single discharge of the ordinary mortar. A rotary steam engine is employed to impart high centrifugal force to a cylinder of about seven feet diameter, and pass down the arms or spokes to the periphery, where they are retained by an apparatus which is regulated to release them at the precise time required. This is a revolver with a "vengeance!"—*Portland Transcript.*

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NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
ap19 WRIGHT & McCLURE.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES,
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HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
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10-d-wly All kinds of Scales repaired.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 4353. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois. je5c51-1y

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French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store,
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FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

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EXPRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST.
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The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at [illegible] o'clock, carrying a letter mail only and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento. [illegible] from all parts of the United States and Canada, will be received up to eight o'clock of the day of leaving. The Letter Mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days. Telegraphic Messages in eight days.

St. Joseph and Denver City
DAILY STAGE LINE!
Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c.
Through in 6 1-2 Days.

ALEXANDER MAJORS'
Heavy Freight Line,
To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizona.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for the above Lines, in the North West, and is prepared to transact any business connected with them. He will furnish tickets to passengers for the daily line of Stages from St. Joseph to Denver City, securing seats in advance of their arrival at the former place, or through tickets by Railroad and Stages from Chicago to Denver City; receive and forward letters by the "Pony Express," and press packages, letters, &c., by the daily line of stages. Will also contract and receipt for Freight of every description, Merchandize, Machinery, &c., to go forward by Majors' Heavy Freight Line to any of the points named above. Alex. Majors is one of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, whose reliability, experience, capital, and equipments for the transportation of freight upon the Plains, and Army Supplies to Utah and New Mexico, are well known. Mr. Majors is prepared to forward any amount of freight which may be consigned to him through his agent with certainty and despatch. All applications to Mr. Majors for freight, East of the Mississippi, will be referred to the undersigned. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Apply to or address
W. H. WALKER, Agent,
No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo.
my8'60c291 1y

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,

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Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West.

The Roads forming this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Giving perfect Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight—the trains forming the Line, East and West, run with the same regularity, making as sure connections at the terminus of each Road as Through Passenger Trains.

Rates as low as by any other line. Reclamations Promptly and Fairly Adjusted. Mark Packages, "Fast Express Line, via G. W. R."

In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 79 Warren street, or at [illegible] Street Depot.

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Through Bill of Lading given, and Reclamations paid, at any of the Company's Offices.

E. P. BEACH, Agent, 278 Broadway, New York.
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Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. mh21-60-1y

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JONES & CARTWRIGHT'S
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Would respectfully inform Shippers that they are prepared to contract for forwarding freight on the most liberal terms, and to give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from Chicago to Denver City, Mountain City, and all points in the mines. The trains of the Line start WEEKLY from Denver City and Atchison. All freight will be forwarded with dispatch.

The Company have large Warehouses at Denver City, where freight will be stored for 30 days, free of charge.

Communications should be addressed to
TRAIT & SALTER, P. O. Box 3210.
Office—Room 1, Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.
je5c530-1m

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Via New York and Erie Railroad,
AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATE.
By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo

Mark packages "P. F. & Co.' EXPRESS," and if intended for Steam, mark "Steam."
OFFICES—171 Broadway, 1 Cortland street, 118 Broad street, New York, and
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For Bills Lading, apply as above.
mh31-b856-4m GIBSON & CRAS[illegible], Agents

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GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

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CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list price. Fitting 20 cents per pound. [illegible]-17-a547

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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
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TO THE TRADE

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ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

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Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the city, is centrally located and easy of access from all routes of travel, and has every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The suits of rooms are well arranged and comfortably furnished for families and the traveling public, and it is the design of the proprietors to keep the house as a first class Hotel in every respect.
Free Buss to and from the House.
je16c588-6m FREEMAN & BURANKS, Proprietors.

[illegible] FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. ....A. G. BUTLER, Prest.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. fio3 1y

MARINE BANK,

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

MARSHALL & DRURY,

EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros, Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

THOMAS GEORGE,

225 Lake Street,
(Corner of Franklin,)

Having disposed of his old stock at 211 Lake street, has moved to

225 Lake Street, Cor. of Franklin,

Where he offers for sale a new and complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of

WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,

The best thing of the kind ever manufactured, to which the attention of every house-keeper is respectfully invited. Ice boxes, Water Coolers with Filters attached, or without.

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER,

An excellent and sure article for clearing and purifying Rain, River or Lake Water. Also, a smaller one, convenient for offices, &c.

Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer.

WEATHER STRIPS, for keeping the dust and wind from coming through loose doors and rattling windows.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE GENERALLY
Plain Tin Ware,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Will furnish lumbermen or the Pineries, Steamers and Canal Boats with Pumps, Sow Lights, Horns, &c., &c. Orders solicited.

"Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, Chesterman's Atmospheric d[illegible], Roofing, &c., well done to order.

Japanned Ware, Tea Canisters, Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails &c., &c., &c.

Plain or Extra Finished Old Ware made New by nicely re-japanning.

Stoves, Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Heaters, Ventilators, Registers, and Kitchen Utensils.

Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.

Plumbing, Copper, Sheet Iron, Tin Work and Japanning done to order.

Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN.
my1c226-3m

FAY & COMPANY'S

Machinery Depot,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
Woodworth Planing Machines,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
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Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOE & CO'S celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
BART & MONSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
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H. V. DITMARS,

PRACTICAL
Machinest and Pressman,
NORTH WATER STREET,
One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chaser, &c., &c.
Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order.
Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 243.
ap18c71-3m

Chicago Lead Works

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
[fe6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by O. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tin Ware. [illegible]

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,

For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe: its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer.—[Observer.

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table.—[Atlas.

Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York.
and BRAY & HAYES, 54 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. ja17b458-6m

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,

171 . . Washington Street. . . 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
No Girls sent from the office without a printed card.

[illegible] as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS
we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
ap4b89 3m WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT..................OLIVER B. BUTLER.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

[Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.,]
171 ....Randolph Street......... 171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT. ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and o[illegible]

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE,
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTEN & CO., 167 South Water street, Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap5-d&w1y-t771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

276 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1'60ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

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CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
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91..........RANDOLPH STREET..........91
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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
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Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from drawings.
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G. P. RANDALL,

ARCHITECT.
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[ja30-11m-d678]

E. BURLING,

ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.
la8b952-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,
79............SOUTH CLARK STREET............79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames. [illegible]

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DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

New Pianos from the best Eastern Manufacturers for $175 to $500.

PIANOS TO RENT.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
99 . . Clark Street. . . 99
no22i111-1y

GRINDSTONES.—200 Tons Lake Huron and Berea Grindstones, just received from the quarries, embracing a complete assortment of all dimensions from 25 to 3,000 pounds. Will be sold at very low rates. THOMAS HALE, 2 N. Wells st.,
[illegible] Adjoining the Bridge.

[illegible] Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

1860......SPRING TRADE......1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42 & 44 Lake Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A Very Large and Complete Stock,

Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES

At Wholesale,
12......LAKE STREET......44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually

Large and Carefully Selected Stock,

Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas and Parasols.
42 & 44....Lake Street....42 & 44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers,

Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.
mh19-b348-8m

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.
mh17'60-1y

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.
oc3-1y

LELAND & MIXER,

132----South Water-st----132
PREMIUM HAMS!

They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND..................O. S. [illegible] MIXER

[illegible] of the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelmann and Hiram C. Bull, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven and 68-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said J. L. McVicker, Michael Engelmann and Hiram C. Bull, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'ff's Att'ys. je14c580 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, July term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Walter L. Newberry and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton, for the sum of nineteen hundred and seven dollars and sixty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore unless you the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, the City of Chicago on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'ff's Att'ys.
je14c578-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,

SS. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Philetus W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus G. Warner and David R. Fraser vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Philetus W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus G. Warner, and David R. Fraser, and against the estate of the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Plt'ffs' Att'ys.
je14c619 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term A. D. 1860. Holden Putnam vs. John D. Adams. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John D. Adams that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Holden Putnam, and against the estate of the said John D. Adams for the sum of eight hundred and eighty five and 80-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore unless you, the said John D. Adams, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1860 give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and cost, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GATES, McALLISTER & JEWETT, Plt'ff's Att'ys.
my30c471-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois,

Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs. George G. Bates, Thomas Armstrong and James Averill.

Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, on Master in Chancery of Cook County, Stateaforesaid will, the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1860, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the following described parcel of real estate, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Chicago, and usually called the 'Sand Bar,' being all that part of the north fraction of section No. ten (10), in township No. thirty nine (39) north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, which lies south of the piers constructed in the harbor of Chicago, and which is not included in the water lots of Kinzie's Addition to the said town of Chicago as the said water lots are laid out on the original plat or map of said Kinzie's addition now on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Cook, to which said original map or plat reference is hereby made" or as much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to said complainant upon said decree with costs, &c.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, May 21, 1860. my22c401 1d

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, June 9th, 1860. [illegible]

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
LEDGER PAPERS,
Writing Inks and Fluids,
BLANK BOOKS,
CARD BOARDS
AND CARDS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
And every description of
BOOK BINDER'S STOCK.
122 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st.,

have now on hand the following sizes of print:

28x47	18x28	30x44	26x40	26x42	28x88
29x46	28x44	24x34	25x37	37x41	22x81
26x42	24x34	26x38	25x35	20x27	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.
NO. 126 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.
Post Office Box 3684. my25 ly d591

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices

By J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 210 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."
Cash paid for Rags. jy23 ly d847

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, 1860.

Exchange is a shade easier to day; but the amount offering is still below the wants of the market. The banks are paying 1¼@1½; the current selling rate is still 1½. The activity of shipments for the past two days gives promise of a still better supply.

Currency is abundant and accumulating. The prospect now is that holders will have to carry very considerable amounts for a month or six weeks, at least. It is not likely that the surplus will be wanted till the new crop begins to move.

Gold is still in demand at 1¾ to pay county and State taxes.

KANSAS "WILD CATS"—Several attempts have been made to establish "wild cat" banks in Kansas, but the intelligence and the stern integrity of the people gave them no quarter, and they were very soon effectually "crushed out." A new "institution" has recently commenced business at Lawrence, called the Lawrence Bank. The Leavenworth *Evening Dispatch* "indorses" the concern as follows:

The bills are neatly gotten up—of the denomination of ones, twos, threes and fives—and provided with all the recently invented protections against counterfeiting—surely at an unnecessary expense, as no counterfeiter would think of imitating such worthless trash. Robert Morrow, of Lawrence, signs the notes as President. We learn that Mr Morrow is quite a reliable [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BALTIMORE ROWDYDOW

A GENERAL BREAK-UP!

The South and part of the North Retire.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

NO CANDIDATE!

Douglas wants to Withdraw!

THE THING ADJOURNED.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Convention assembled at ten o'clock promptly, the theatre being densely crowded. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright of Missouri moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. McCook of Ohio moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the question could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. Gittings of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, excepting the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegation.

Mr. Crum of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of making their report, errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. Sibley of Minnesota inquired whether under the rules adopted by the Convention, it was in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard in close of the debate, even after the main question had been ordered.

The President said such was the custom in the House of Representatives, and he should so rule.

Mr. Gittings of Maryland asked consent to [withdraw] the first part of the report, so as to [illegible] the resolution admitting the Yancey delegates from Alabama. In so doing, he stated it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. Yancey. While he admitted that Mr. Yancey was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed such influences dictated his report, knew little of him as a man, or his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. Gittings's report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gittings's report.

Mr. Gittings then asked to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the majority report proper first in order.

Mr. Crum of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusion in the report.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts objected.

Mr. Sibley of Minnesota asked whether an objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. Crum said, if permitted to file this statement, he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

[illegible]

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And Western Express Co.

1860.

To Shippers of Freight to and from the West:

Enlarged and best facilities ever presented for the consideration of Merchants, Shippers, Travelers and Emigrants

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Having largely increased their Lake facilities, will be prepared, on the arrival of Canal Goods, to run during the ensuing season between

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,

Touching at intermediate ports on the Upper Lakes, the following First Class SCREW STEAMERS:

MOHAWK, DACOTAH,
FREE STATE, GALENA,
TONAWANDA, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, CUYAHOGA,
MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE, WENONA,
MISSOURI, MT. VERNON,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, Buffalo, EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), at 7 P. M. And between BUFFALO and DETROIT, via North Shore direct, the

CONCORD, DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO, the

ARAXES, EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE,
ORONOTES, EQUINOX,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO, Erie and CLEVELAND, the

MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS,

Leaving the Dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. And between BUFFALO and GREEN BAY, the

COMET, ROCKET,

Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprising

150 Boats of the Largest Class,

(Eight of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily,) and with the NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and WESTERN, SPAULDING'S, and PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESSES ever said [illegible], enables them to offer Merchants and Shippers these evidently [illegible]

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Latham offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the remainder of the salary of the late Senator Broderick to his assignees. Referred.

The House bill for the relief of the eighth Congressional Township in Randolph County, Illinois was passed.

Much confusion ensued, many Senators being on the floor at once, making separate motions.

Mr. Mason moved to proceed to executive session. He believed that unless this day was spent in considering executive business, the Senate would be detained here next week.

Mr. Yulee and Mr. Trumbull thought that Legislative business should be finished before the Executive business, as the latter could go over till the next session.

The motion to go into Executive Session was deferred, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitch reported a resolution supplementary to the one already passed, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, instead of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, as provided in the recent law passed.

The twenty million loan passed the Committee of Conference on the Legislative bill reported. Agreed to.

A debate occurred on the California mail service without action. Recess to 6 P. M.

The Senate assembled at 6 o'clock. Bills of minor importance were passed. The Post Route bill was resumed. Mr. Latham advocated the Overland route. A long debate followed; laid aside. The Post Office Deficiency bill was debated and some amendments agreed to. Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morris of Illinois asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution providing for a committee of three to investigate, during the recess, all the facts relative to Mr. Fowler's defalcation.

On motion of Mr. Burch, the unfinished business was transferred to the next session.

The House passed the resolution—86 against 62—reported Wednesday by Mr. Gurley, from the Committee on Printing, and amended by Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Alley, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill authorizing a postal contract from New Orleans or Mobile around the Mexican Gulf, touching at twelve ports, according to Mr. Butterfield's proposition. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois reported from the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Deficiency bill that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged from further service, and that the House insist on its amendments, with verbal alterations restoring the inland service discontinued in March, 1859, except where the same expired by limitation or improved the service furnished by railroad or otherwise, retaining the Isabel steamer contract clause, the Post Master General not to be debarred from discontinuing or curtailing the service in accordance with the existing laws.

Mr. Miles said it was almost morally certain that the Senate would not agree to the House amendment.

Mr. Washburne had every reason to expect a favorable result. His motion was agreed to, ayes 85, noes not counted.

The Loan and Treasury Note bill (a synopsis of which has been heretofore given,) was passed, by 88 against 77.

Several private bills passed. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Post Office Deficiency and Post Route bills are the only ones of a general public character now pending between the two Houses, with the exception of the tariff. All the Pennsylvania Representatives present, except Mr. Dimick, voted against the loan bill, and only three Democrats recorded their names in the negative, namely Messrs. Cobb, Florence, and Morris of Illinois. The affirmative was a mixed vote of all parties. The Senate passed the bill after it left the House.

Congress has changed the title of Purser to that of Paymaster, in the Navy. The British Navy adopted this title some years ago.

[illegible]

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY!

Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. de21 d1y cod

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A........Mends ACCOUNT BOOKS........A
B........Mends BUREAUS........B
C........Mends CRADLES........C
D........Mends DOLLS........D
E........Mends ETAGERES........E
F........Mends FANS........F
G........Mends GUITARS........G
H........Mends HARPS........H

[illegible]

The buoyancy which took place at the close of the market yesterday in Corn was continued at the opening to-day, under an active shipping and speculative inquiry, and several cargoes changed hands at 49½@50c for No. 1, and 48@49½c for No. 2. After the shippers had their orders filled, however, the market became very quiet, and closed about 1c lower than yesterday. About 100,000 bushels were sold, at 53c prime River Yellow afloat; 51c for No 2 River Mixed afloat; 49½@50c for No 1 in store; 47½@48½c for No 2 in store; and 44c for Rejected. For six cargoes of this amount, there was freight room engaged—nearly all to Buffalo. The receipts amounted to 105,893 bushels, and the shipments to 87,819 bushels. The Wheat market at the opening became somewhat excited, and an advance of 2c was speedily established; but owing to the willingness of holders to sell at the improvement, the market became heavy and the advance was nearly lost towards the close. About 40,000 bushels change hands—of which two cargoes were taken by shippers—at $1.09@1.10 for No 1 in store; $1.07@1.10 for No 2 Spring, and 95c for Rejected. Oats were more active and a shade easier—sales being made at 27½@28c in store. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Mess Pork in good request at $18.00—at which about 110 brls were sold. Butter in good supply and market still dull—shippers being able to buy almost at their own figures. Hides quiet. Wool in good request and more active at previous quotations.

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The barley harvest is over in this and the adjoining counties, and the crop is a fair one, though the yield will be below an average. We understand that $1.00 per bushel has been offered for a new crop delivered in September.

This, of course, refers to fall sown barley, very little of which is raised in this section of country.

Superfine Flour.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

A good deal of the superfine now coming to market is not made out of original stock; that is, the "cream" is taken out of the wheat for extra and the superfine is a kind of rehash from the middlings; and an article has been made from white wheat middlings in this way which has been sold for extra to parties not well posted. Indeed, some of our inspectors have not been able to see through it.

Cincinnati Produce Market.—Yesterday's *Price Current* contains the following review of the provision market:

The provision market has assumed a firm aspect, and holders have put up prices of all articles. Bacon and bulk meats ⅛c per lb, and mess pork 25c per bbl, and towards the close the advance for bacon had been partially established. It is clear, that as the season progresses, the confidence of holders increases, and the belief that the supply will not be equal to the wants of consumers, is now quite general. Summer curing is going on rapidly, and about 2,500 hogs per week are being used in this way. The feeling regarding the future of the provision market, is not only strong as regards the year's stock, but also as regards next season, and considerable sales of hogs have been made within the last two days at $6.50 for November delivery, and $6 for the fore part of December. It is therefore clear that a great change must take place in the feelings of some dealers, at least during the next three or four months, or high prices will be paid for hogs next season.

Lard has been in better demand, particularly for tierces, during the week, and sales were made at 11½@11¾c. The demand is from New Orleans, where it has advanced to 12¾@13c. There is very little offering, but the demand for [illegible] has been quite limited. Beef cattle have been in large supply, and declined fully 25c per cent. Ginseng has largely declined, and is nominal at 30c.

Harvesting.—Several fields of wheat—early May wheat—have been harvested in this county this week—the earliest we ever knew. The grain good, but not very many of them. The wheat crop, though, is almost an entire failure this year.—*Edwardsville Democrat.*

St Louis Markets—June 20.—The Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday says:

A little better inquiry for flour to-day, to fill orders. Wheat receipts were small, but the market continues dull. Corn, also, remains dull, with receipts of 14,000 bushels. No oats received, and the market was firmer. Whisky steady at 13c, with fair receipts.

Pittsburgh Markets—June 21.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

There was considerable activity in the flour market yesterday, although the transactions were mostly confined to small lots from store. In prices there is no material change to notice. Oats are in rather better demand, and prices are more steady. Sales 400 bu from store at 35@36c. In corn there is but little doing, buyers taking no more than will meet their immediate wants. Sales 200 bu ear from store at 56c; 100 do do on wharf at 55c; 450 do from store at 56c, and 60 bush shelled do at 55c.

New York—June 20.—Receipts, 7,301 brls flour, 43,260 bu wheat, 35,744 bu corn; 19,438 bu oats. The following review and statistics are from the circular of Edward Bill:

For the last two weeks the supplies of Flour have increased and been in excess of the demand; this has occasioned an exceedingly dull market, and buyers have had their own way, particularly for the common brands, or such as the warm weather would the soonest affect. The demand has been moderate even at the reduction, both for home use and export; there was, however, a better feeling yesterday, and an improvement of 5@10c per barrel in price.

For export to England the operations in Wheat have again been large, confined chiefly to Milwaukee Club; the supplies have been free but the demand irregular, and prices have fluctuated, and in the interval have been several cents lower than our present quotations. For the different descriptions of Winter there has been but little inquiry, and prices have materially declined. At yesterday's Exchange, with more favorable English advices, holders of Spring Wheat did not offer freely, and although the business was checked by an increase in the rates of freight, yet sales were made at an ad-

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

The Crops in France.

The Wool Trade.

New York Market.

Buffalo Market.

West with reliability and despatch.

The Western Express,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

At the Basin, ...Buffalo.	1 Coenties Slip.. New York
11 State street.......Boston.	9 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
113 Pier.. .. ..Albany.	191 River street.......Troy
A. E. Culver ..... Utica.	W. F. Holmes....Rochester
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J. Hearn & Co.........Erie.	Stevens & Chase.. } Toledo.
T. N. Bond. } Cleveland.	D. B. Smith.... } Toledo.
Mix & Morris. } Cleveland.	A. Hone [illegible]...... } Toledo.
J. H. Stead.......Sandusky.	Johnson & Hodges, Manitowoc.
J. L. Hurd & Co....Detroit.	John Holy.........Racine.
Hurlburt, Kirk and & Co., Mackinac.	Kenosha Pier Co., Kenosha.
I. T. Kirkland .Sheboygan.	W. H. Wright & Co., Waukegan.
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BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO LINE.

1860.

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DAILY LINE,

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

vacancies by re-appointing and re-accrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond; and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might as well have been accredited also to the Chicago Convention. But what Democrat would desire to admit men on such a roving commission to a Democratic convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soule delegation from Louisiana and compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens of Oregon rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan objected.

The President—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart—No gentleman will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my objection.

The President stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled, as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisable.

Mr. John Cochrane of New York held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held it was divisible.

The President while expressing some doubt maintained his original decision.

The question was then taken on the substitution of the whole minority report by Mr. Stevens of Oregon, for the whole majority report. The vote was called by States and resulted as follows:

Maine, aye 2½, nay 5½; New Hampshire, aye ½, nay [illegible]; Vermont, aye 1½, nay 3½; Massachusetts, aye 8, nay 5; Rhode Island, nay 4; Connecticut, aye 2½, nay 3½; New York nay 35; New Jersey, aye 4, nay 3; Pennsylvania, aye 17, nay 10; Maryland, aye 5½, nay 2½ and one delegate declining to vote; Virginia, aye 14, nay 1; North Carolina, aye 9, nay 1; Arkansas, aye ½, nay ½; Missouri, aye 5, nay 4; Tennessee, aye 10, nay 1; Kentucky, aye 10, nay 2; Ohio, nay 23; Indiana, nay 13; Illinois, nay 11; Michigan, nay 6; Wisconsin, nay 5; Iowa, nay 4; Minnesota, aye 1½, nay 2½; California, aye 4; Oregon aye 3. Total, aye 100½, nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens's minority report for the majority was lost.

The Chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church of New York and Mr. Jones of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition. The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi. Carried nearly unanimously—the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one from Iowa. Half a vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. Rynders—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once. [Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."]

Capt. Rynders—Well, I don't care whether you say aye or no. I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane of New York raised a point of order that the report was not adopted till adopted as a whole.

The President—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegate.

The President replied he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan objected to any business but the question before the House.

A vote was then taken on the third resolution of the majority admitting the Soule delegates from Louisiana. The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report except the the following States: Vermont, aye 4½, nay ½; New Jersey, aye 2½, nay 4½; Maryland, aye 2½, nay 5½; Virginia, aye 1, nay 13; North Carolina, aye 2, nay 8; Tennessee, aye 2, nay 10. Total, ayes 153; nays 98. So the 2d resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the 3d resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. Henderson and his colleagues from Arkansas with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing that if either of the delegates refuse to take their seats, the other shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware called for a division of the resolution, so as to take a vote on the proposition contained therein.

The President decided the resolution divisible.

The question was taken upon the three several propositions: first on the admission of the Henderson delegation; second on the admission of Hooper delegates, and third giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdrew. All were adopted. A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report admitting the original delegates from the State of Texas. Adopted, only 2½ votes in the negative, 2 from Pennsylvania and ½ from Oregon. A vote was next taken on the [illegible] resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whitely of Delaware. Adopted. The resolution giving R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation contested by Benjamin F. Hallett was then adopted, 138 to 111.

Mr. Stuart at this point made a motion to reconsider each vote and to lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motion was not to be put until votes on all the propositions had been taken. The seventh resolution of the majority declaring Mr. O'Fallon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation, claimed by John B. Clay, was then adopted, 138½ to 112.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania then moved to reconsider the vote and lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The eighth resolution admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama was next adopted, ayes 148½, noes 101½.

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either refused to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens of Oregon was rejected, and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table, by the vote of 113½ to 138½—New York voting no.

Amidst most intense excitement, Mr. Cochrane then rapidly made the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried.

Amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men, and the reviving hopes of the South, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few. As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place—Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware, Cessna of Pennsylvania and Gorman of Minnesota all rising simultaneously. The floor was given to Mr. Saulsbury, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost by ayes 103, noes 149—New York voting in the negative. [Immense applause.]

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session were then laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell of Virginia, Mr Stansberry of Maryland and Mr. Henry of Pennsylvania rose at the same time.

Mr. Henry moved to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Stansberry made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan—I raise the point of order, that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The President—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New York and several other States called for a vote by States. The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Russell of Virginia took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty.

Mr Gorman of Minnesota arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order. The previous question, on seconding it, must be put before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, completely irradicable; and it became the duty of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in their deliberation. [Applause, which was checked by the chair. A voice—"Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content." The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.]

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this step after mature deliberation, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued—some of them, at least—would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. The reasons that induced them to take this important step would be submitted to their constituents; and they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving six remaining.

Mr. Moffatt of Va. stated the reasons why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed by a District Convention, to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it; to carry out the wishes of the people who are national, not sectional, to promote the interests of the Union nor risk its dissevernce. [Applause.]

Mr. Moffat was called to order and yielded the floor to Mr. Lanier of North Carolina, who announced that a majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. Ewing of Tennessee said the delegates from that State had exhibited in that Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a platform, they had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonize the Convention. The delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances have arisen which make it doubtful in the minds of the delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union. This appeared now to be doubtful, in view of the process of disintegration which had been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making a nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soule delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause, and took seats.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to act with no convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of order.] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule till it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain. Cherishing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. Glass of Virginia had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention without joining any seceding bodies.

Mr. Walker of Tennessee was a member of

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From Cuba.

From Mexico.

Forgeries.

Cricket.

Postmaster Fowler.

Richmond Convention.

The Rivers.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

Fairbanks' Scales,

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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A little better inquiry for flour to-day, to fill orders. Wheat receipts were small, but the market continues dull. Corn, also, remains dull, with receipts of 14,000 bushels. No oats received, and the market was firmer. Whisky steady at 18c, with fair receipts.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—June 21.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

There was considerable activity in the flour market yesterday, although the transactions were mostly confined to small lots from store. In prices there is no material change to notice. Oats are in rather better demand, and prices are more steady. Sales 400 bu from store at 35@36c. In corn there is but little doing, buyers taking no more than will meet their immediate wants. Sales 200 bu ear from store at 56c; 100 do do on wharf at 55c; 450 do from store at 56c, and 60 bush shelled do at 55c.

NEW YORK—June 20.—Receipts, 7,391 brls flour, 43,260 bu wheat, 35,744 bu corn; 19,488 bu oats. The following review and statistics are from the circular of Edward Bill:

For the last two weeks the supplies of Flour have increased and been in excess of the demand; this has occasioned an exceedingly dull market and buyers have had their own way, particularly for the common brands, or such as the warm weather would the soonest affect. The demand has been moderate even at the reduction, both for home use and export; there was, however, a better feeling yesterday, and an improvement of 5@10c per barrel in price.

For export to England the operations in Wheat have again been large, confined chiefly to Milwaukee Club; the supplies have been free but the demand irregular, and prices have fluctuated, and in the interval have been several cents lower than our present quotations. For the different descriptions of Winter there has been but little inquiry, and prices have materially declined. A yesterday's Exchange, with more favorable English advices, holders of Spring Wheat did not offer freely, and although the business was checked by an increase in the rates of freight, yet sales were made at an ad-

... signs of returning prosperity in the West is the recommencement of sales of land; some fifty or sixty farms have been sold upon the Chicago [illegible] of the Illinois Central to Canadian farmers and to Americans from Wisconsin, who are moving south to the fruit region of Illinois. These lands have sold at about $11 per acre, and lie 200 miles south of Chicago.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Last Thursday's New York *Tribune* reports—To Liverpool, 17,000 bu wheat at 7½d; 30 hhds tobacco at 2/s; 400 bales cotton at 5-32d; 1,200 bbls flour at 2s. To London, 6,000 bbls flour at 2s.3d @2s 6d (the lower rate taken by an outside vessel); 86 cereons tobacco at 3s. To Glasgow, 10,000 bu wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7½d.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM 1ST SEPT., 1859.

From	To	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.
New York	June 12	29,112	1,247,787	1,258,792
New Orleans	"	6	87	[illegible]
Philadelphia	"	2,683	78,377	161,768
Baltimore	"	6	53	51,933
Boston	"	8,415	[illegible]	1,050
Other Ports	"	10	5,572	[illegible]
Total from Sept. 1 '59		[illegible]	1,332,076	1,501,131
To about same period 1858		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1857		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 1856		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Rye bu.
From New York to June 5, '60	[illegible]	6,759	17,288	....
Other Ports to latest date	5,411	....	2,073	....

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING June 22.

FREIGHTS—Advanced ½c. Bills Faxey Ga ducrand P. B. Gardne, [illegible] Barrett R [illegible] and Arctic, at [illegible] to Buffalo at 4c; schr D. N. Newman corn to Port Colborne at 4c; schr C. H. Walker, wheat to Oswego at 7½c; schr Belle Sheridan, wheat to Kingston at 7c; bris Ilose uc, oats to Buffalo at 3c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,971 brls; shipped, 900 bls. Market quiet. Sales were: 600 brls choice spring extras at $5.05 del; 140 brls good do at $5.00; 150 brls latter extra at $5.00 del.; 100 brls Indiana Winter extra at $6.01 del; 100 bbls Michigan do at $4.75 del.; 81 brls "Joliet" sup at $5.50 del.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons good Middlings at $18.00; 8 tons do at $7.00.

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,8[illegible] bu; shipped, 13,000 bu. Market opened excited, but closed quiet. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.10 in store; 2,500 bu do at $1.09 in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.10 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.09½ in store; 10,000 bu do at $1.09 in store; 8,000 bu do at $1.08 in store; 6,000 bu do at $1.07½ in store, 1,000 bu do at $1.07 in store; 700 bu Rejected at 95c in store; 115 bu Club in bulk at $1.15 on track; 120 bags Spring at $1.12½ on track; 250 bu Red Winter at $1.00 d l.

CORN—Receipts, 105,898 bu; shipped, 87,318 bu. Market active and closed lower. Sales were as follows: 3000 bu prime River Yellow at 53c afloat; 8,000 bu No. 2 River Mixed at 51c afloat; 15,000 bu No. 1 at 50c in store; 5,000 bu do at 49¾c in store; 10,000 bu do at 49½c in store; 20,000 bu do at 49c in store; 5000 bu do at 48½c in store; 25,000 bu No. 2 at 48½c in store; 2000 bu do at 48¼c in store; 10,000 bu do at 48c in store; 5000 bu do at 47½c in store; 1200 bu Rejected at 44c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 2236 bu; shipped none. Market active and easier. Sales were: 10,000 bu No. 1 at 28c in store; 3000 bu do at 27¾c in store.

RYE—Receipts none. Dull and nominal at 63@66c.

BARLEY—Receipts, 123 bu. 100 bushels No. 1 at 55c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 62 bbls. Quiet and nominal at 18@18½c.

ALCOHOL—36½c per gal.

MESS PORK—In good demand and firm: 110 bbls city packed at $18.00.

LARD—Scarce and firm at 11½c.

TALLOW—1 bbls good country at 9c.

HIDES—Receipts, 18,758 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were; 18 Green Salted at 7½@8c; Dry Calf, 8c; 14 Dry Flint at 15¾@15½c.

WOOL—Receipts, 2856 lbs. Market more active. Sales were: 1200 lbs unwashed, half to three quarter blood at 25½c; 1000 lbs quarter blood at 33¾c; 800 lbs three quarter blood at 35½c.

BUTTER—In good supply and market heavy. 72 firkins good at 8½c; 10 do prime at 10c; 18 do fair at 8½c; 15 do common at 8c.

EGGS—In fair supply with a limited shipping inquiry and sales at 6@8½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chicken, $1.50@1.87½ per doz.

POTATOES—Good Neshannocks in fair request, but commanding little do. Sales were: 100 sks Neshannocks at 40; 20 do mixed Pinkeyes and Neshannocks, at 35c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 171 head Cattle, 184 Hogs. Beeves very dull. Hogs in good request and firm. Sheep quiet. Sales were as follows:

100 Hogs averaging 211 lbs at		$5.25
70 " " 205 "		5.15
45 " " 196 "		5.11
10 Cattle " 1400 "		3.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, June 22—5 P. M.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 22.

[illegible]

... the fact that the crops in France, for remuneration ... [illegible]

The Crops in France.

[From the London Star, June 4th.]

[illegible]

The Wool Trade.

WOOL SALES IN MICHIGAN.—The American Citizen, published at Jackson, says:

[illegible]

A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser*, at Saline, says:

Our street have been thronged to-day, and 25,000 lbs of wool has been delivered in small lots, at prices ranging from 40 to 45 cents. It is evidently the woolliest day of the season for Saline.

[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............June 22.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 10 mdse, tubs, 10 tons mdse.

Prop J. Barber, Brown, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber, 1,000 [illegible]

Brig [illegible] Sturges, Pt[illegible], 40 ton coal.

Schr Illinois, Burke, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Dircey, [illegible], Muskegon, 178 m lumber, 28 m lath.

Schr G. J. Foster, Smith, Black River, 75 cords wood.

Schr Abigail, O'Conn, Pier Cove, 80 cords wood, 90 m heading.

Schr H. N. Gates, Welch, Clay Banks, 84 cords wood.

Schr Napoleon, Logee, Oir veland, 7 tons crockery, 20 toes nail, 50 ton iron.

Schr New Hampshire, Osmanson, Two Rivers, 70 m lumber.

Schr Arabella, Cappelan, Boyer's Pier, 45 m lumber.

Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 70 cords wood.

Scow Tempest, Newton, White Lake, 80 m timber, 20 m lumber.

Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake, 500 railroad ties, 45 m lumber.

Scow Mt. Vernon, Hollister, South Haven, 43 m lumber.

CLEARED............June 22, 1860.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 430 bris flour, 140 bags wheat, 490 bdls hides, 50 bris salt, 5 pkgs sundries, 5 bbls pork.

Prop J. Barber, Brown, St. Joseph.

Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River.

Schr Blue Belle, Edwards, Muskegon.

Schr Illinois, Thompson, White Water.

Schr Dircey, Jameson, Muskegon.

Schr E. G. Gray, [illegible], Grand Haven.

Schr D. R. Martin, Hickett, Buffalo, 21,604 bu corn.

Schr S. M. Shoier, Jackson, Muskegon.

Schr J. Foster, Smith, Black River.

Schr P. Hayden, Warren, Amsterdam.

West with reliability and despatch.

The Western Express,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will be run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connect with the various Railroads and above Lines of Propellers, for such freight as may require a more speedy transit than by Canal.

The Cabin and Steerage accommodations of these Steamers have been fitted up expressly with a view to the comfort and safety of passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents or Consignees, at the Offices of the Western Transportation Company.

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169 Pier...........Albany.	6 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
S. E. Culver ....Utica.	1st River street......Troy
Howard & Thurston, Stilton.	W. F. Holmes......Rochester.
J. Hecot & Co.........Erie.	Dunlap & Gould....Lockport.
T. N. Bond, }	Stevens & Chase, }
Mix & Morris, } Cleveland	O. B. Smith...... } Toledo.
J. H. Stead..........Sandusky.	A. Hook ns........
J. L. Hurd & Co......Detroit.	Jobson & Dodger,
Hurlburt, Kirk and Co., Mackinac.	Manitowoc.
I. T. Kirkland, Sheboygan.	John Hely...........Racine.
W. E. Hurst, }	Kenosha Pier Co., Kenosha.
J. J. Talmadge, } Milwaukee.	W. H. Wright & Co., Waukegan.
Hathaway & Penn, Green Bay	Richmond & Co., 1 Clark-st. Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

n.yc29-6m

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO LINE. 1860.

For the ensuing season of navigation, this Line will be composed of the following first class SCREW STEAMERS, which will run regularly, between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports, and forming a

DAILY LINE,

(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers:

DACOTAH,	MAY FLOWER,
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CHICAGO,	TONAWANDA,
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Running in connection at Buffalo with the

New York Central Railroad,
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Line of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal. Also, running in connection, at Cleveland, with the

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The steamers of this Line, for size, strength, speed and accommodations for passengers, are far superior to those of any other line.

With these unequalled facilities the Line is prepared to contract to transport property from Chicago and Ports on West Shore of Lake Michigan, to Cleveland and Buffalo, and all the principal points East; also, Pittsburgh, Bridgeport, Wheeling, Philadelphia and Baltimore. And FROM those points to Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc.

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J. J. TALMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
H. C. McDOWELL, Special Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
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JOHN H. MORE, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 289 Broadway, New York.
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ap20c180-2m Office foot of Michigan Street, Buffalo.

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Established in 1832.

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The Propeller
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CAPTAIN O. H. BOYNTON,

Will leave Chicago every SATURDAY, at 9 P. M., for Northport and Traverse City, touching at Manistee, Frankfort, (mouth of Betsie river,) North Unity, Carp River, &c., weather permitting.

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FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,
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Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from

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Connecting with the Railroad between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and

At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

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E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
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MATHER & CO., Agents,
mh8 b742-6m Chicago.

vacancies by re-appointing and re-accrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and they were new names. The Alabama credentials bore on their faces the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond; and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might as well have been accredited also to the Chicago Convention. But what Democrat would desire to split men on such a roving commission to a Democratic convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soule delegation from Louisiana and compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens of Oregon rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan objected.

The President—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart—No gentleman will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my objection.

The President stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled, as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisible.

Mr. John Cochrane of New York held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible, yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held it was divisible.

The President while expressing some doubt maintained his original decision.

The question was then taken on the substitution of the whole minority report by Mr. Stevens of Oregon, for the whole majority report. The vote was called by States and resulted as follows:

Maine, aye 2½, nay 5½; New Hampshire, aye ½, nay 4½; Vermont, aye 1½, nay 3½; Massachusetts, aye 8, nay 5; Rhode Island, nay 4; Connecticut, aye 2½, nay 3½; New York nay 35; New Jersey, aye 4, nay 3; Pennsylvania, aye 17, nay 9; Maryland, aye 5½, nay 2½ and one delegate declining to vote; Virginia, aye 14, nay 1; North Carolina, aye 9, nay 1; Arkansas, aye 1, nay ½; Missouri, aye 5, nay 4; Tennessee, aye 10, nay 1; Kentucky, aye 10, nay 2; Ohio, nay 23; Indiana, nay 13; Illinois, nay 11; Michigan, nay 6; Wisconsin, nay 5; Iowa, nay 4; Minnesota, aye 1½, nay 2½; California, aye 4; Oregon, aye 3. Total, aye 100½, nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens's minority report for the majority was lost.

The chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church of New York and Mr. Jones of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition. The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi. Carried nearly unanimously—the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one from Iowa. Half a vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. Rynders—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once. [Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."]

Capt. Rynders—Well, I don't care whether you do or no. I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane of New York raised a point of order that the report was not adopted till adopted as a whole.

The President—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan objected to any business, the question before the House.

A vote was then taken on the third resolution, the majority admitting the Soule delegates from Louisiana. The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report except the following States: Vermont, aye 4½, nay ½; New Jersey, aye 2½, nay 4½; Maryland, aye 2½, nay 5½; Virginia, aye 1, nay 13; North Carolina, aye 2, nay 8; Tennessee, aye 2, nay 10. Total, ayes 153; nays 98. So the 2d resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the 3d resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. Henderson and his colleagues from Arkansas with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing that if either of the delegates refuse to take their seats, the other shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware called for a division of the resolution, so as to take a vote on the proposition contained therein.

The President decided the resolution divisible.

The question was taken upon the three several propositions: first on the admission of the Hindman delegation; second on the admission of Hooper delegates, and third giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdrew. All were adopted. A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report admitting the original delegates from the State of Texas. Adopted, only 2½ votes in the negative, 2 from Pennsylvania and ½ from Oregon. A vote was next taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whitely of Delaware. Adopted. The resolution giving R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation contested by Benjamin F. Hallett was then adopted, 188 to 111.

Mr. Stuart at this point made a motion to reconsider each vote and to lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motion was not to be put until votes on all the propositions had been taken. The seventh resolution of the majority declaring Mr. O'Fallon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation, claimed by John B. Clark, was then adopted, 138½ to 112.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania then moved to reconsider the vote and lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The eighth resolution admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama was next adopted, ayes 148, noes 101½.

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either refused to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens of Oregon was rejected, and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table, by the vote of 113½ to 138½—New York voting no.

Amidst most intense excitement, Mr. Cochrane then rapidly made the motion to recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried.

Amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men, and the reviving hopes of the South, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few. As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place—Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware, Cessna of Pennsylvania and Gorman of Minnesota all rising simultaneously. The floor was given to Mr. Saulsbury, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost by ayes 103, noes 149—New York voting in the negative [Immense applause.]

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session were then laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell of Virginia, Mr Stansberry of Maryland and Mr. Henry of Pennsylvania rose at the same time.

Mr. Henry moved to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Stansberry made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan—I raise the point of order, that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The President—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New York and several other States called for a vote by States. The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Russell of Virginia took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty.

Mr Gorman of Minnesota arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order. The previous question, on seconding it, must be put before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, completely irradicable; and it became the duty of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in their deliberation. [Applause, which was checked by the chair. A voice—"Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content." The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.]

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this step after mature deliberation, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued—some of them, at least—would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. The reasons that induced them to take this important step would be submitted to their constituents; and they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving six remaining.

Mr. Moffatt of Va. stated the reasons why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed by a District Convention, to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it; to carry out the wishes of the people who are national, not sectionally to promote the interests of the Union nor seek its dissever ance. [Applause.]

Mr. Moffatt was called to order and yielded the floor to Mr. Lander of North Carolina, who announced that a majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. Ewing of Tennessee said the delegates from that State had exhibited in that Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a platform, they had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonize the Convention. The delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances have arisen which make it doubtful in the minds of the delegation whether they can continue to con inue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union. This appeared now to be doubtful, in view of the process of disintegration which had been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making a nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soule delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause, and took seats.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to act with no convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of order.] States had been disfranchised by the adoption of the unit rule till it becomes inconsistent with honor to remain. Cherishing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. Glass of Virginia had not agreed with his colleagues in their secession, but desired nevertheless to decline further action with the Convention without joining any seceding bodies.

Mr. Walker of Tennessee was a member of

Mr. Merrick—The gentleman from California has made a charge of a personal character against the whole delegation from Illinois. I desire he should name the individual delegate he alludes to in order that he may take the responsibility on himself.

Mr Smith attempted to speak, but was interrupted by loud cries of order.

Mr. Smith—I intend to be heard. I must say that the Convention is acting like a sick child who shows great reluctance to take physic. He repeated that the resolution known as the united rule, which had been adopted by the Convention, has been designated to him by an Illinois delegate as an *intentional* trick and fraud upon the Convention. [Loud cries of order and much indignant excitement.]

The President called Mr. Smith to order. The words he was speaking were out of order, and should not be used when the indulgence of the Convention was extended to the speaker as a courtesy. Another point of order was that the gentleman's allotted time had expired.

Mr. Smith—But I have been interrupted, and I will not allow that to be deducted from my time.

The President—The Chair has kept the time faithfully, and has allowed five minutes for the interruptions.

Mr Smith—Then I claim ten minutes now. Mr. Chairman, I mean to have my twenty minutes—an honest twenty minutes.

The President—The gentleman will take his seat.

[Loud cries of "Order," "Down down."]

After some time, Mr. Smith desisted and left the Convention.

Mr Stevens of Oregon, in appropriate remarks, announced the withdrawal of the Oregon delegation from the Convention.

Mr. Moffatt of Virginia took the floor, and spoke earnestly against secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to support the nominee of the Democratic party, and a very large majority of his constituents would stand by the National Democratic party whoever might desert it. The South would never follow a Black Republican President and a sectional Democracy. He continued to argue in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization, until he was suddenly taken ill, and compelled to yield the floor.

Mr Riley of Pennsylvania moved to adjourn. Lost—181 to 210½.

Mr. Cessna called for a vote on the previous question on his motion to proceed to a ballot.

Mr. Clark of Missouri hoped that consent would be given to adjourn after the Convention had ordered the previous question, in order that the Missouri delegation might have leave to consult on the present condition of affairs. His own mind was made up, but at the request of others of the delegation he desired that this be done.

Mr. Cessna had no objection to such a course himself, but could not say what the wish of the Convention might be.

Mr. Craig of Missouri was anxious that the proposition of his colleague should be carried, but in order that even for one night the position of one delegate at least should not be misunderstood he desired to say, that while he was ready to follow his colleague most any where, he was not willing to follow any one out of the Democratic Convention of the Democratic party.

Mr. Clark of Missouri—This remark may place me in a false position. I have said my mind was fixed. I shall never leave this body. [Loud applause.]

A Virginian inquired if alternates who had not seceded were entitled to fill seats deserted by principals. [Cries of yes, yes.]

Mr. Goulden of Georgia took the floor and repeated his speech in favor of the slave trade delivered in Charleston.

Mr. Whitney of Massachusetts stated that some of the Massachusetts delegates desired to retire for consultation. [Laughter]

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware said that while Delaware would not leave the Convention, they would at present retrain from voting, reserving to themselves the right to do so at any time.

Mr. Steele of North Carolina made a strong speech against secession.

Mr. Ewing, for the majority of the Tennessee delegation, announced that 10 delegates would retire and 5 remain.

Mr. Clairborne of Missouri made an eloquent speech in favor of Mr. Douglas, and advocated his claims as a National Democrat and gallant leader. With him at the head of the ticket he had no fear for the result.

The Convention then ordered the previous question and adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed here to modify the platform if possible, and if necessary, to withdraw his name. There is much excitement. Quite a number of telegraphic despatches have been sent to Mr. Douglas by friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action, but to leave himself in the hands of his friends. There is speaking in Monument Square to-night, but very little enthusiasm.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22—Mr. G S Wood, one of the oldest and most accomplished telegraphers in the country, and who for several years has had the management of the Canadian lines, went to Europe on business connected with his profession. During his sojourn in London Mr. W. made many inquiries touching the prospects of the newly projected telegraph line between England and America by the way of Greenland and Iceland. The result of these inquiries he sums up in the subjoined paragraph, which is extracted from one of his letters to his friends in this country:

"They (the new Company) will accomplish nothing except making surveys. We shall never see Europe and America connected by telegraph via Greenland and Iceland. The more inquiries I make the better I am satisfied that we will soon have a direct line working successfully across the Atlantic, and I hope that you may live many years after its accomplishment."

Mr. Wood strongly deprecates the difficulty which has recently sprung up between the press of the United States and the American Telegraph Company, in consequence of the extraordinary measures of the latter, and predicts that the inevitable result of the quarrel will be the establishment of rival lines throughout the country.

From Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The Steamer Cahawba arrived here yesterday, bringing Havana dates to the 18th inst.

Sugar market at Havana was steady, prices ranging from 8@8¾. Stock at Havana and Matanzas, 340,000 boxes.

Molasses was firm at 3½@4 for Muscovado.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The U. S. Sloop of War Pocahontas has arrived here from Vera Cruz with advices to the 16th inst., and important despatches for Washington. Her news is unimportant.

American Telegraph Co., for their extraordinary demands and threats against the Press, and urge stockholders to come forward at their meeting next Thursday and preserve their property from the certain destruction of mad men who now control it.

Forgeries.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Exchange Bank yesterday paid $1,920 on a forged check, and the Safety Fund Bank $1,800 on a similar paper. The forgeries were made in the name of J. W. Davis and Mathew Bolles, Bankers.

Cricket.

ALBANY, June 22.—S. George's Cricket Club beat the Albany County Club to-day. St. George's, 1st innings 35; second innings 112. Total 147. Albany County, 1st innings, 58; 2d innings 34. Total 92.

Postmaster Fowler.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Private letters have been received from Postmaster Fowler at Havana dated June 15th. Pike's Peak story is a humbug.

Richmond Convention.

RICHMOND, June 22.—The Seceding Convention met and adjourned.

The Rivers.

DUBUQUE, June 22.—River falling rapidly; 4½ feet on the bar. Thermometer 70 deg. Cloudy.

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GROCERIES.—50 bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 25 hhds. Molasses, 100 bags Coffee, 250 boxes Palm and O. E. Soap, 100 boxes Cincinnati 1st Lye, at low est market prices. WM. LITT E & CO., South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 300 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water st.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO., 410 South Water st.

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